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PREMIERS STUDY WIDE ISSUES OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand Continue Conversations and Examine Reports Compiled by Experts of Both Sides

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand with their assistants today resumed the conversations begun yesterday, and had before them the report prepared by Sir Robert Horne in conjunction with the experts of both sides. Reticence is still being maintained, and the press is full of the possibilities that may be the outcome of the conference, from a plan for a five-power conference and a tripartite agreement between England, France and Germany, to an agreement which will guarantee to France security against aggression by a formal treaty of alliance with England.

All that can be affirmed in regard to these schemes floating in the air, is that the two prime ministers will overlook no practical proposal for avoiding the serious diplomatic disagreements that have marked Anglo-French relations in the recent past, and for securing the rehabilitation of Europe as a whole.

It is understood that the main figures participating in the conference are discussing the wider issues of European affairs, while the experts have been thrashing out important questions of detail.

Up to a late hour today the British and French experts were busily engaged in an examination of the problem whether Germany could pay 150,000,000 gold marks per annum, plus a 26 per cent tax on exports. In addition they were endeavoring to determine the exact apportionment among the Allies of the money already paid over and of the sums due in the future.

Cost of Armies of Occupation
Dr. Rathenau's presence in London is explained by the fact that the British Treasury intimates that the information at his disposal might prove useful during the presence of the French delegation, and he was not slow to respond to the invitation. He was able to place before the experts at the Treasury authoritative data regarding the economic condition of Germany.

Among the matters which the experts were asked to report upon was the Wiesbaden agreement under which France is to receive payments in kind. This agreement has not yet been ratified, and the British view is that, if it is ratified, France may receive advantages which will not be shared with the other Allies.

Another point at issue is the cost of the armies of occupation, which the British Government contends has far exceeded, as far as Britain is concerned, the sums received from the German Government in respect of the upkeep of the forces of the Rhine.

Financial adjustments as between England and France are not made any easier by the puzzling attitude of France over naval and military matters at Washington. It has been proposed that England should make certain sacrifices in the way of indemnities in favor of her Galleic ally, as well as in the direction of modifying the debt owing to Great Britain.

While France maintains her armaments, relying on the argument that, when her friends won't guarantee her safety, she must look after herself, the British attitude will continue to be unfavorable toward sacrifices which would only result in spending money on what is to France's neighbors an unnecessary precaution.

All Submarines Alike
Moreover, if France insists on keeping a large fleet of submarines, it will entail greater naval expenditure in Great Britain than has been contemplated, not in capital ships but in lighter craft capable of dealing with underwater vessels.

The British people see no distinction, and maintain there is no distinction in their narrow waters, between the so-called defensive submarine of small tonnage and the large ocean-going submarine. Their trade routes are vulnerable to a submarine of any size operating from almost any coast in Europe. They see no enemy against which France need arm herself in this fashion.

On land they agree that the position may be somewhat different, but even then cannot imagine the possibility of a German military revival to warrant French apprehensions, and, even if such a revival were possible, they contend that two factors at least provide a guarantee against France being overwhelmed.

First there is the existence of strong young states on Germany's eastern flank, most of them with well equipped and trained armies and all more or less under French influence. Then there is the fact that, in an epoch where material counts for so much in warfare, Germany has lost a good deal of her sources of supply and must inevitably be crippled in any attempt at aggression.

This is the view which prevails in British ministerial circles in regard to the French claims, and if the subject

of armaments comes under the light of discussion at No. 10 Downing Street consideration for French fears will be reconciled with these outstanding facts of the situation in Europe.

Germany Criticized

Default Felt to Be Due to Subsidizing of Industries and Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The German proposal to pay only 200,000,000 gold marks instead of the 500,000,000 marks due on January 15 is arousing severe criticism in official financial circles here. Although the German Chancellor's declaration was not wholly unexpected, there is strong feeling that what practically amounts to default on her part might have been avoided by judicious internal economy.

It has been notorious for some time past that Germany has been heavily subsidizing her agricultural industry, shipping and railways with the result that these undertakings have been run on an uneconomic basis. The effect has been threefold. First, Germany, having bought raw materials when the mark stood at about 200 to the pound sterling, is now able to enter into successful competition with manufactured articles abroad. Second, her industrial undertakings are kept in full swing thereby reducing her unemployment problem to vanishing point, and finally she can make use of the depreciated exchange as part excuse for postponing the payment of reparations.

It is stated that the main reason for the request for extension of the time limit is mostly due to the failure of the German representatives, Dr. Rathenau and Dr. Simon, to raise either a long term loan or even short dated credit in London. The explanation of this failure, according to British financial authorities, lay in unsatisfactory nature of the security offered by Germany. As Dr. Rathenau is again in London, possibly he is to submit some real security.

It has been proposed in certain quarters that Germany should use part of the reserve held by the Bank of Germany which amounts to nearly 1,000,000,000 gold marks. On the other hand, it is contended that if this reserve held against the paper issue is withdrawn, economic conditions in Germany would rapidly sink to the level obtaining in Austria. German financial authorities use this argument to show that, if the Allies demand payment out of this reserve held by the Bank of Germany, it would be practically the last payment they would get and therefore the Allies would be in the long run the losers.

As a matter of fact the 1,000,000,000 gold marks reserve is stated to be only 1 per cent of the paper issue, but there is a growing opinion in authoritative financial circles here that in a country where the paper issue has been allowed to exceed the reserve to such an extent as is now apparent in Germany, it matters but little whether that reserve is one or half a per cent of the total issue.

In some quarters it has been asserted that Dr. Wirth's statement amounts to an avowal of financial "failure" on the part of Germany. This is stated in British official circles to be hardly correct. The Reparations Commission, in fixing the amount that Germany should pay, recommended her to negotiate foreign loans or credits to enable her to pay the sums fixed, but the commission did not definitely and arbitrarily lay down the amount and date on which it actually must be paid. This leaves a loop-hole for Germany to declare her inability without actually "defaulting."

Though not technically "a failure" on her part, it is pointed out that it in no way restricts any action the allied powers may determine on to enforce payment. In this respect Aristide Briand's visit has increased the significance, and it is felt that a far-reaching proposal may be made and possibly equally vital decisions taken.

Even the importance of the Wiesbaden agreement has somewhat fallen into the background in view of Germany's frank statement that she cannot pay. It now means that if France is to reap the benefit of that agreement by payment in kind she will benefit even more than ever if the Allies are to reduce or forego the January payment.

It may be said that some anxiety is expressed at the attitude which may be taken by France on the proposal for payments to be deferred. One thing is stated as certain that it will be impossible for the Allies to help Germany on to her feet unless she makes honest effort of her own.

Germany Keenly Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Public interest in the London conference is naturally very great, and an optimistic feeling regarding the result prevails here. The suggested Anglo-German-French alliance naturally provoked keen discussion, although it is realized that enormous difficulties need overcoming, particularly in respect of French prejudices, before any such proposal could be put into effect.

The French press proposal that, before a moratorium be granted her by the Allies, Germany should be compelled to suspend payment on the interest on her internal loans, provokes sharp criticism. "Vossische Zeitung" says the only result would be to ruin hundreds of thousands of investors without enabling Germany to pay a penny more in reparations to the Allies.

DEBATE CONTINUED IN DAIL EIREANN

Speakers Give Their Reasons For or Against Acceptance of the Treaty With Britain—Assembly Again Adjourns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The debate on the treaty proceeded steadily in Dail Eireann today, speaker after speaker rising and giving his reasons for or against the agreement. Directly Brian O'Higgins, deputy speaker, took the chair and announced that the discussion was to be a continuation of Arthur Griffith's motion for ratification. Mr. Griffith put a query with regard to the proposition on the agenda in Eamon de Valera's name. He wanted to know what it meant as the paper referred to was missing.

The motion read as follows: "That inasmuch as the articles of agreement for a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland signed in London do not reconcile Irish aspirations and the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth, and cannot establish lasting peace between the peoples of the two islands, Dail Eireann makes to the British Government and people the following proposal."

A footnote explained that a document containing the proposal would be circulated to members at the time of the motion.

Mr. de Valera, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said he had given notice of the motion in order that they might take a vote on ratification today. Hoping that his words would not be misunderstood, he said: "There can be no ratification of the treaty because it would be illegal for the Assembly to ratify. They can only pass a resolution approving of it."

Alternative Proposal
Continuing, Mr. de Valera said when the vote was taken on the resolution for ratification, he should move "number two," that is, simply providing that there shall be a vote today in order to make my motion in order. The "number two" spoken by Mr. de Valera is his alternative proposal which has been kept secret.

A discussion was then commenced by Mr. Etchingham, who said they had been asked to go into the British Empire with their hands up. Finian Lynch, one of the secretaries on the delegation, said that to suggest the treaty was signed under duress was an insult to the men who signed, and an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Dail and the people of Ireland who are not going to believe any such suggestion.

Mrs. O'Callaghan, widow of the Lord Mayor of Limerick, delivered a passionate appeal for the Dail to reject the treaty and stand by the republic.

P. Hogan, a well-known solicitor, spoke in favor of the treaty, which he said would give Ireland sovereign status, if she only had pluck enough to take it. He dissected the treaty and repeated that it gave a far wider status than Canada. He asserted that they got a republic tomorrow morning, their international development would not be so great as under this agreement. The treaty was bitterly attacked by the Sinn Fein envoy in Paris, C. T. O'Kelly.

After the conclusion of his remarks the deputy speaker announced that the Minister of Defense, Charles Burgess, requested a private session to discuss military affairs. Arthur Griffith promptly protested.

Secret Session Agreed To
Mr. de Valera stated it was unworthy of certain members to suggest secrecy was wanted. "I think that something else besides the treaty has come from Downing Street," he said. He considered it unworthy that Mr. Griffith should suggest that anything was being kept from the public. Mr. Burgess explained that, if they turned down the treaty, war would be started again and they could not disclose vital military matters to the enemy. Mr. Griffith accepted the explanation and a private session took place.

Sean Kelly said that certain fundamental clauses of the treaty brought them within the British Empire. They had become "West Britons." The treaty was a violation of the 1918 election issue and of the oath the deputies took.

When the debate in the Dail was resumed in public after a private session this evening, Mr. de Valera apologized for his remark that something else besides the treaty had been brought back from Downing Street. Sean Milroy asked if a majority of the Dail Cabinet was to sit in judgment on the Irish people. Peace did not agree with the temperament of the Minister of Defense. He wanted to be a potential Napoleon, but they were not going to make this Irish nation a pedestal for anyone.

Joseph Macdonagh said if English politicians really believed they could settle the Irish question on colonial lines, they lived in a fool's paradise. Dr. Maccartan criticized both sides severely. He said the republic had been betrayed not in London but in Dublin, and if the two elements in the Dail Cabinet had any decency they would have resigned.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

FRENCH BANK IN CHINA TO BE REESTABLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—It is announced that an accord has been signed between the Chinese and French Governments for reestablishing the Banque Industrielle de Chine which recently collapsed. The indemnity due to France in consequence of the Boxer insurrection has never been paid, but now, it is understood, to be applied to the constitution of the guarantee fund which will facilitate operations for the reestablishment of the Franco-Chinese bank.

The news is welcome to France, for the disaster which overtook the Banque Industrielle was considered to have dealt a severe blow to French prestige in the East. Professor Tuffier on his return from a visit to China deplored the fact that in many towns the branch buildings of the bank were closed, and Chinese repeating that France was in a state of bankruptcy. For this reason the measures now being taken are strongly approved. It is believed that members of the French delegation pursued active negotiations at Washington to this end.

MELLON BEER TAX PLAN UNPOPULAR

Proposed Levy as Means of Raising Bonus Repudiated by Forces in Congress Favorable to Enforcement—Liquor Is Passive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Scarcely a ripple of disturbance was created in congressional prohibition circles yesterday when it became known that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is in favor of raising \$500,000,000 toward the payment of the soldiers' bonus through a tax on light beer and wines.

In the first place Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and author of the Volstead act, points out that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is too firmly entrenched ever to be repealed. Secondly, a tax on light beer and wines such as Mr. Mellon is said to have put forward, unofficially, would necessitate the repeal of the prohibition laws of approximately 45 states, which forbid the manufacture and sale of liquor containing over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Plan Not Well Received

As a revenue producer that would perhaps make it possible for Congress to pass the soldiers' bonus bill, which is proving so embarrassing to the Administration, it even fails of endorsement by Republican leaders who are backing legislation for adjusted compensation for disabled soldiers. It fell with a dull thud in congressional circles, and except for a few of the radical leaders among the liquor element, who seize upon any opportunity to agitate the destruction of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was very coldly received.

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who proposes to press for passage of the bonus bill after the holiday recess, is among those who look askance on any liquor tax to produce revenue for his pet measure. It would necessitate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, said Mr. Fordney yesterday, "and that is a very grave question."

Mr. Fordney also denied a report that he had written to Secretary Mellon with reference to the proposed tax, and denied also that he had authorized anyone from the Ways and Means Committee to write such a letter.

All but three states would have to repeal their prohibition laws, Mr. Volstead said, if any taxes are to be raised by light beer and wines. "I am engaged now in trying to pass an anti-lynching bill," said Mr. Volstead, "but you may be sure if Mr. Mellon makes such a recommendation to Congress it will be promptly lynched."

Indorsement Lacking

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, manager for the bonus bill in the Senate, denounced the proposal as "impracticable and impossible." Prohibition forces in both houses are far too strong even to let such a proposal be considered seriously in connection with the bonus, since it involves the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which they declare is a part of the Constitution that will remain intact.

Anti-prohibitionists are quite ready to make political capital out of any proposal coming from the Administration that is the least bit "wet." In the opinion of dry leaders it is merely a clumsy effort to spread anti-enforcement propaganda.

John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the American Legion's national legislative committee, in a statement issued last night, declares the Legion will take no part in the discussion, or even propose methods by which Congress may raise funds to cover the cost of the proposed soldier's adjusted compensation bill. This determination of the American Legion to keep hands off the plan to pay the bonus out of a tax on light beer and wines proved discouraging to certain members of the liquor element, and also indicates the disapproval of the Legion officers of any movement tending to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

MR. BORAH MAKES PLEA FOR RUSSIA

Passage of Soviet Relief Bill by Senate Offers Opportunity for Appeal to Recognize the Present Soviet Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Demanding that recognition of the Soviet Russian Government by the United States be consummated "without any further delay or quibbling," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, during a ringing Senate speech yesterday, denounced with great vigor the "barbarous ill-treatment Russia has received at the hands of the nations beside whom she fought in the world war."

Senator Borah's impassioned plea on behalf of the Soviet Government was made in connection with debate on the Administration's bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to help feed the destitute Russian children in the Volga basin, which passed the Senate in amended form, after a strenuous debate.

Free Republic Forecast

"I venture the prediction," said Senator Borah "that out of the movement that has been condemned as Bolshevistic there will come, step by step, a government that will give the Russian people a free, stable republic, infinitely better than anything they experienced under the brutal and bloody régime of the tsars."

"On what theory can we recognize the right of the Russian people to live," asked Senator Borah, in commenting upon the request for \$20,000,000 of the American peoples' taxes to help feed them, "while refusing at the same time to recognize their right to self-government?"

"I protest against the political and governmental policy of the United States in persistently refusing to recognize a government established for four years, a government which has continued to exist, despite predictions every 30 days that it was about to fall, a government which the Russian people appear to be satisfied with, and whose standards we have no more right to question than we have to attack the government systems of Great Britain, France or any other nation."

Soviet Better Than Tsars

"I care not whether the present Russian Government is called Bolshevistic or something else," Senator Borah declared. "Who can deny that it is far better than the cruelly tyrannical government of the Tsars, with which the United States did not hesitate to do business for 150 years? While I do not agree with all that Lenin has said or done, I make the assertion that his is one of the two greatest intellects produced by the world war. The government of Lenin and Trotsky has survived four years of attacks by Great Britain and France. It has outlived the refusal of the United States to recognize it and despite our criticisms of it, it has been steadily improved and stabilized so that today there can exist no responsible excuse for any other government refusing to recognize it."

He condemned the "economic blockade" of Russia by "supposedly civilized nations" and held it largely responsible for the destitute conditions existing in that country. He charged that France, "who was so glad and willing to receive Russian assistance in driving back the German armies from her borders," had sent at least two military expeditions into Russia for the purpose of "harassing, disturbing and demoralizing her people."

An attempt by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, to reduce the appropriation contained in the measures to \$10,000,000 was voted down.

Employment Riders Added

Two other amendments, offered by Mr. Ashurst, however, were adopted when demanded by senators who pleaded that unemployment conditions and neglect of American service men should not be overlooked by Congress in giving relief to Russia.

The first amendment appropriates \$100,000 for the Department of Labor to use in connection with the United States employment service. The second makes provision for \$500,000 toward hospitalization work among former service men.

Sensors from the agricultural states pleaded for the passage of the relief bill as an economic measure, since the purchase of grain in this country as provided in the bill, would bring about a rise in prices to the farmer.

This was denounced as a "sheer far-lacy" by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, who said it would not affect the price of corn to any considerable extent.

As the measure was passed by the Senate it requires consideration in conference between the two houses. Efforts will be made to expedite its final passage so that President Harding can sign it before Christmas.

Soviets Seek Recruits

NEW YORK, New York.—A recruiting office for "industrial immigrants" for Soviet Russia was opened yesterday by A. A. Heller, formerly director of the Soviet Government's commercial bureau here, who announced his appointment as American representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia.

FRANCE RETIRES FROM EXTREME NAVAL DEMANDS, ACCEPTING HUGHES RATIO— MR. HARDING RAISES TREATY QUESTION

Messages Between Secretary of State and Premier Briand Bring Acceptance of Capital Ship Proportion as First Proposed, With Reservation on Auxiliaries—President Differs With Delegation on Japan's Status

SATINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The submarine is the next to go; it is an assassin striking in the dark in hidden ways, and is an unworthy instrument in the hands of honorable peoples."—Mary E. Dreier, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

"No believer in permanent peace can feel at rest, no matter how splendid the outcome of the Conference may be, until the world is assured that submarines, poison gas and bomb-dropping airplanes are outlawed by all civilized peoples."—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

"There is no place in an honest civilization for a dishonest thing like a submarine."—Mrs. Raymond Brown, managing director of The Woman Citizen.

"With regard to certain specific things left undone by the Conference, thus far, I am won over to the British view that the submarine serves no commercial purpose."—William B. Luther, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One obstacle to completing a final agreement on a capital ship ratio for the five powers, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, was overcome yesterday when France withdrew her demand for a 3.5 ratio and accepted the proposed allowance of 1.75.

Coincidentally with the plating of the modified French program before the Naval Committee of 15, the State Department made public the text of the correspondence between Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Premier Briand, Premier of France. The correspondence fully sustained the expectation that the French decision to withdraw the demand for 10 superdreadnaughts came as the immediate result of what amounted to a diplomatic ultimatum from the chairman of the Conference, Mr. Hughes.

Firm on Submarines
While the retreat was precipitate, the acceptance of a capital ship tonnage of 175,000 was made contingent on the non-application of the Hughes program of proportionate reduction in the amount of auxiliaries, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines that France should be permitted to construct under the naval agreement.

The proviso attached to the French acceptance together with the request made yesterday by Great Britain for a plenary session, brought the Conference up full tilt against the question of submarines, around which the next battle will be waged. Whether or not a plenary session to deal with the submarine program will be called before the Conference adjourns over Christmas was not clear yesterday but the British delegation is determined that the matter be given an airing in open session as early as possible.

The reply of the French Premier to the Hughes ultimatum together with the statement made to the subcommittee by Albert Sarraut made it clear that the game of bluff for capital ships having been called, the French are determined to make a stand for larger allowance of submarines than her quota of capital ships permit if the ideas of proportionate limitation in the American program are to be sustained.

Correspondence Published

An announcement coming from the State Department to the effect that the Naval Committee of 15 had ceased to function, and that the question of aux-

iliaries will be taken up by the full Naval Committee, including all the delegates of the five powers and the experts, was taken to indicate that Secretary Hughes is determined to complete the details of the auxiliary part of the program within the next few days. This, however, depends on the extent to which the submarine question proves difficult of handling.

The outstanding feature in the naval discussion was easily the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Briand. The American Secretary of State without quibbling or equivocation told the French Premier that insistence on the demand for capital ships would make the naval agreement impossible; that the allowance granted her was 70,000 tons greater than her existing strength would call for on the basis of reduction made by the three major powers; that without a naval agreement the French ratio would be as one to six to Great Britain and the United States in the immediate future, whereas the Conference proposal gave her a ratio of 1.75 to 5 and therefore in effect doubled her relative strength.

Besides his cogent expose of the tenacity of the French case for a greater allowance, the Secretary of State served notice on Mr. Briand that the stand taken by France on land armaments made it all the more necessary that she should expect reduction in her naval armament.

Strong Economic Hint

The terse reminder of Secretary Hughes to Mr. Briand of the economic needs of France carried more than a hint that 'militaristic schemes are ill advised at the present juncture.

"At this time when we are anxious to aid France in the full recovery of her economic life," Secretary Hughes declared, "it would be most disappointing to be advised that she was contemplating putting hundreds of millions into battleships."

It is clear that France never intended her demand for 10 capital ships to be taken seriously. That it was merely used as a stalking horse to strengthen her position when it comes to the matter of submarines, Mr. Briand put beyond doubt in his answer to the Hughes communication.

"So far as the defensive ships are concerned," he said, "it would be impossible for the French Government, without putting itself in a contradiction with the vote of the Chambers, to accept reductions corresponding to those we accept for capital ships under this formal reserve which you will certainly understand."

This statement was somewhat amplified by Mr. Sarraut. He said: "This acceptance, which France considers a sacrifice, is contingent on whether or not it will call for a similar reduction from France's need concerning submarines and auxiliary ships. We cannot accept a similar reduction in those. We have made a sacrifice concerning the capital ships but we cannot agree to a similar reduction on defensive weapons."

It is here exactly that the rub lies. There is no doubt whatever that the Hughes program contemplates a pro-rata allowance of auxiliaries. The granting of the French demand would mean one of two things. It would mean either giving her a free hand, which is out of the question, or an enormous increase in the submarine tonnage of the major naval powers if the ratio is to be applied down the line. From the standpoint of public ap-

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proval this would weaken the entire agreement and, what is more, run counter to the British view that the submarine tonnage should be further curtailed if it is not altogether eliminated.

Mr. Hughes Speaks Bluntly

In his communication of December 16 to Premier Briand, Secretary Hughes, after detailing the agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan on capital ships, exposed the French position to a withering fire. He said in part:

"It is said that France desires a greater relative strength, the obvious answer is that this would be impossible of attainment. If such an agreement as we are now proposing were made, the United States and Great Britain would very shortly have navies of over a million tons, more than 6 to 1 as compared with France, and France would not be in a position to better herself, much less by any possible endeavor to obtain such a relative strength as has been suggested."

"In short, the proposed agreement is tremendously in favor of France by reducing the navies of powers who not only are able to build, but whose ships are actually in course of construction, to a basis far more favorable to France than would otherwise be attainable. The proposed agreement really doubles the relative strength of the French Navy."

"In these circumstances I feel that the suggestion that has been made that France should build 10 new capital ships in replacement with a tonnage of 300,000 tons or more suggests a program of such magnitude as to raise the greatest difficulties. In fact, I regret to say that after canvassing the matter thoroughly and taking the best information I can obtain, I am compelled to conclude that it would not be possible on this basis to carry through the agreement."

"I need not point out to you our great desire, which you yourself have so eloquently expressed, that the economic burden of armament should be lifted. It is not against the interests of France that we express the hope that her industry and resources will be devoted to economic recuperation and the enhancement of her prosperity rather than be expended in the building of fighting ships. The particular situation of France with respect to land armament you have vividly portrayed, but that points, as it seems to us, to the very great importance of reduction in naval armament. At this time, when we are anxious to aid France in full recovery of her economic life, it would be most disappointing to be advised that she was contemplating putting hundreds of millions into battleships."

"I have spoken to you thus frankly because of my deep appreciation of your friendship and of your solicitude for the success of the efforts we are making and in the hope that the present matter, which represents perhaps the most critical position yet reached in the Conference, may be adjusted on a satisfactory basis. I repeat that the provisional agreement reached with Great Britain and Japan hinges upon an appropriate agreement with France, and I cannot too strongly urge the most careful consideration of all the matters to which I have taken the liberty to allude. Permit me to assure you of my highest respect and of the keen desire that we entertain in America that you should visit us again at an early date."

Mr. Briand Replies

Mr. Briand's reply follows: "At the moment of my departure for London, Mr. Herrick handed me your friendly telegram in regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the naval disarmament commission in reference to the tonnage of capital ships which have been asked for by the French delegation."

"You fear that the maintenance of this French request may have as its effect to hinder the agreement between the five powers."

"The will of the French Government is to do everything which is compatible with the care of the vital interests of France with a view to reconciling our points of view."

"In the question of naval armament, the preoccupation of France is not the offensive point of view but uniquely the defensive point of view."

"With regard to the tonnage of capital ships, that is to say, attacking ships, which are the most costly, I have given instructions to our delegates in the sense which you desire. I am certain that I shall be sustained by my Parliament in this view."

"But so far as the defensive ships are concerned (light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines) it would be impossible for the French Government, without putting itself in contradiction with the vote of the chambers, to accept reductions corresponding of those which we accept for capital ships under this formal reserve which you will certainly understand."

"The idea which dominates the Washington Conference is to restrict naval armaments which are offensive and costly. But I do not believe that it is in the program to deny to a nation like France, which has a large extent of coasts and a great number of distant colonies, the essential means of defending its communications and its sovereignty."

"I am certain, dear Mr. Hughes, that you will appreciate the effort of conciliation which we are making in order to respond to your request."

"I beg you to kindly accept my cordial remembrances and the ardent wish which I form for the complete and striking success of the Conference over which you preside with so much authority and brilliancy."

Japan's Status Questioned

President's Interview Shows Difference of Opinion with Mr. Hughes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Differences of opinion between the President and the American delegation

in regard to the status of Japan under the four-power pact came to light yesterday, when it became known that the President did not consider "Japan proper" affected by the terms of the treaty any more than the mainland of the United States. This view was diametrically opposed to a statement made only a few days ago by the spokesman for the American delegation, who said that Japan proper certainly was included under the expression "insular possessions and insular dominions," used in the treaty and that it would have been invidious, when Australia and New Zealand were thus referred to, to have excepted any of the Japanese islands, even those constituting Japan proper.

The view of Mr. Harding as made known at the conference with the press at the White House yesterday noon, was that the agreement covered only the island possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean and that the main Japanese group was identified with the government which was a party to the pact and therefore not subject to its terms as were other islands not so situated.

Second Statement Issued

Last evening a statement was issued, less clear cut than the one made verbally earlier in the day, evidently seeking to reassure the public that, however the President and the American delegation might differ, all were agreed in seeking the success of the Conference primarily and the ratification of the treaty under consideration in the second place.

The statement was as follows: "When the President was responding to press inquiries at the afternoon interview today he expressed the opinion that the homeland of Japan did not come within the words 'insular possessions and insular dominions' under the four-party agreement, except as territory proper of any other nation which is a party to the agreement. This expression has been emphasized as a division between the President and the delegates to the Conference in constructing the four-party agreement."

"The President announced tonight that the differences in view in no wise will be permitted to embarrass the Conference or the ratification of the agreement. He had assumed all along that the spirit of the Conference contemplates a confidence which pledges respect of territory in every way which tends to promote lasting peace."

"He has learned from the United States delegates to the Conference that they have agreed to the construction which includes the homeland of Japan in the term 'insular possessions and insular dominions,' and has no objection to that construction."

Difference of View Admitted

Between the time of the verbal expression of the President's opinion and the statement issued from the White House there had been a lively discussion in many quarters of the significance of the differences between the two branches of the government, but no official word comment on it. It was widely said that the ratification of the treaty was in jeopardy and it was doubtless with a view of offsetting such a hazard that the explanatory statement was made. However, it has not thrown much light on the peculiar situation nor has it greatly improved the prospects for ratification in the opinion of many persons.

In the first place, Mr. Harding indicated that he has just learned what the position of the American delegates was, that is, that they had agreed to the construction which includes the homeland of Japan in the term "insular possessions and insular dominions," and that, having learned it, he "has no objection to their construction." However, in the preceding paragraph he refers to "the difference in view" and asserts that "it will not be permitted to embarrass the Conference or the ratification of the agreement."

Gift Was Unsolicited

As everyone in Washington who has been following the proceedings of the Conference closely is aware, all of the delegates of the four powers involved have believed the status of Japan under the treaty to be that indicated by the spokesman for the American delegation. It is known that the subject was specifically considered before the agreement was reached, and that Japan herself did not urge that she be given the status agreed upon, although it has been attributed to her as a great diplomatic victory. For two reasons the Japanese delegates were not keen on having this status. In the first place it reflected on the power of Japan to protect herself and in the next place she felt that objections might be raised to her being a party to a treaty which she had not signed.

However, the British dominions desired that they and Japan should have the same rating and the United States joined with Great Britain in urging that Japan accept the designation finally incorporated in the terms of the pact.

Situation Still Confused

For a few days after the terms were made public nothing was said of Japan's peculiar position, but the spokesman for the American delegation was finally asked to dispel growing uncertainty and tell exactly how Japan was regarded under the terms of the treaty. His explanation caused hostile criticism and it was freely said that such a provision would make it difficult to get the treaty through the Senate.

It was doubtless with a view to obviating this difficulty that President Harding sought to give a different turn to the significance of the terms. After his views were learned, it was at first believed that he would send the treaty to the Senate with a recommendation that a reservation be embodied in an amendment. Under the circumstances, however, that would be difficult. It is possible that the delegates themselves may find a way to agree to a modification, attaching a protocol to the treaty already agreed upon containing an interpretation

which might help to carry it through the Senate. So confused is the situation for the moment that no one can tell what it will be when the air is cleared. Even Baron Kato could say no more yesterday evening than that the matter had been referred to Tokyo.

Shantung Issue Remains

No Agreement Yet Reached—Problem May Go to the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The seventeenth meeting of Chinese and Japanese delegates dealing with mooted points concerning Shantung, came to last Friday's evening without a definite decision.

The Japanese delegates declared that they had already gone further than their instructions warranted, and that nothing more could be done until they had communicated with Tokyo. "It is not believed, however, that other meetings will be held, since it is not expected that anything can be accomplished by further discussion which could not be done in the prolonged conversations which have already taken place."

So far as is known, Japan made her final stand on Friday, and that she agreed, under certain conditions, to have the railway, to a 10-year period for the payment of the road. Subjects discussed yesterday included methods of payment, in cash and in treasury notes, and the employment of Japanese experts in running the railroad. In this regard the utmost that the Chinese were disposed to grant was the retention of Japanese engineers. Traffic managers they demanded should be Chinese. Also the Chinese stood for their term of three years as the longest period, within which payments should be prolonged, and insisted that the people's money offered by the Chinese bankers should be used for this purpose and no other. The Japanese had wanted to have it applied to debts contracted by the Peking Government.

Conference May Act

The entire Shantung matter having failed of settlement by joint action of the Chinese and Japanese, may now be thrown into the Conference, which is where the Chinese generally have been eager that it should be. The three main points which the Chinese people have most desired to have settled at the Conference were: the Shantung question, the tariff, and the 21 demands. They were the outstanding menace to the proper development of Chinese prosperity. Extraterritoriality and other matters were all well enough, but the three things that the newly awakened man in the street in China could understand were those named. There is still hope that the Conference may be able to do something which will reassure the Chinese that their participation in the Conference has not been in vain.

Private conversations are going on which hold within them some promise of just arrangement for the Chinese. While Japan is probably unwilling to make the large measure of concessions asked, her desire to make a good impression in Washington lends encouragement to the hope that some adjustments favorable to Chinese interests may be made. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese believe that the American delegation could do much to help them if it would, but they are not over sanguine of results.

However, the more influential Chinese are not ready to sit down and say that all is over. Nor are they idle. The most powerful factor today, it is said, is the federated commercial and educational organizations, working together in China, in the United States and in Great Britain, to bring order out of chaos and to make active the latent strength of China. These organizations have headquarters here under the direction of Dr. Chiang and Dr. Hui, which are in constant communication with headquarters in China and in touch with the Chinese delegation. Mr. Tingfu Tsiang, the secretary, yesterday denied that the Chinese people had no confidence in the delegates, who, he said, were able and honest men with a very difficult task, the character of which was not always understood at the distance China is from Washington. Moreover, there is an element that always makes the most of such difficulties and is likely to make the most noise.

China's Future Status

Whatever happens at the Washington Conference, there is a movement on foot for the unification of China and the establishment of a government on a stable basis that can command the confidence of the entire Chinese people. Within a short time steps will be taken to strengthen the hands of the Peking Government if it gives pledges of being willing to reform itself, or, failing that, to effect a union between some of the ablest men in the central provinces including General Wu Pei-fu, with dependable leaders of other factions, and give it adequate support, including the necessary financial backing. At present, everything is waiting on developments at Peking. It has been generally conceded that the Peking Government has been a disgrace, but it is held that it had to be endured until a better could be substituted. The fact that W. W. Yen, the most independent member of the Cabinet, has been retained to form a new Cabinet, gives some elements of encouragement for the hope that a ministry may be formed which will be an improvement, yet the power and influence of General Chang Tso-ling remains to be tested.

Women Oppose Submarine

Labor Hopes to See It Abolished, Miss Schneiderman Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Organized Labor, comprising both men and women, is opposed to the use of the

submarine and poison gas in warfare, declared Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union Bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"We all hope that the Washington Conference will take steps to eliminate forever the recurrence of submarine warfare, such as took place in the last conflict."

"The program of the Conference made a good beginning, in arranging for the scrapping of the battleships and other instruments of naval warfare, and establishing a naval holiday, but it is even more important to settle permanently the question of the use of the submarine and poison gas."

"The fact that almost any small nation can embark in a submarine campaign, for it is financially within its reach, and the possibility of destruction of large populations through the use of poison gas, make these great dangers, if untouched, sources of peril to civilization."

"Furthermore there is no comparison between the amount of destruction which a submarine can do compared with a battleship. A battleship hurts only combatants, while a submarine attacks civilians as well, as those know who remember the Lusitania. Long before the days of modern warfare, steps were taken by common sense to limit the barbarities to which nations could resort. Why cannot this be done now? Why cannot the use of submarines and poison gas be eliminated altogether?"

Mrs. Stanley Bens, representative on the New York Council for Limitation of Armament, and representative of many women's organizations in the State outside of New York City, said that the sentiment which she had encountered though not specifically directed against the submarine, was practically unanimous in favor of complete elimination of all the modern forms of warfare, including poison gas, aircraft, except for scouting purposes, and submarines. She had met only two persons who were not in sympathy with this view.

Mrs. Bens was heartily in accord with the resolution adopted by the council against submarines and she regarded the attitude of the press and the experts on the Conference as being largely responsible for its failure to accomplish the purposes which the public really desired. She intended to get in touch with various organizations throughout the State, for the purpose of organizing public opinion specifically against the retention of the submarine as a weapon in warfare.

Barbarity Condemned

Baltimore Women Ask that Submarines and Gas Be Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office. BALTIMORE, Maryland.—A resolution urging the abolition of submarines and of poisonous gas, which will be sent to the American delegates at the Washington Conference, was passed unanimously at a conference of the Federation of Republican Women in this city. The following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas, The ending of war and of the causes of war are absolutely essential to the continuance of civilization, and we believe that war cannot be abolished by discarding one deadly weapon and retaining others even more deadly; be it

"Resolved, That while we heartily congratulate the American delegates upon the splendid progress already achieved in naval disarmament, we at the same time urge that the submarine and poison gas, which are barbarous weapons of assassination, and not of civilization, be entirely abolished and prohibited, as an indisputable evidence of our good faith in establishing a genuine and constructive disarmament program."

Submarines Wanted

France Protests Against Sacrifice of Weapon of the Weak

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The French Ministry of Marine preserves discreet silence respecting the information which reaches Paris on the naval demands of France at Washington. While it is believed that Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has received authorization to accept a proportion of 1-70 there is here no confirmation or denial of such information. It is evidently at London that the matter is being treated, and Aristide Briand himself is taking the final decision.

There is, however, much discussion here, especially concerning French submarine demands. It is remarked that England is most opposed to the theory of the weapon of the weak, and at London, British concessions are understood to be in some sense contingent on the abandonment by France of her request. The French viewpoint is that for 10 years her navy has been allowed to diminish and the war made it relatively negligible. France has now an exceedingly weak navy, and does not possess the means of adding rapidly and materially to her present units. Nevertheless she is a colonial power of the first rank, and if she consents to be a naval power of the second rank, she cannot make further renunciations. Above all she cannot

allow this last blow of the total suppression of submarines.

It is represented that the question has been posed badly. It should have been brought forward at the beginning before records had been reached on the larger battleships. Now that it is too late for France to improve materially the situation, to which she has fallen in respect of gross tonnage, it is regarded as unfair to ask her to sacrifice the submarine.

There are many protests that a weapon which is essentially defensive would not be used against any neighbors who are now French friends even though they cease to be her friends tomorrow. The possibility of a Russian renaissance is invoked, and there is even a suggestion that Germany may sooner or later have to be reckoned with on the sea.

The need of submarines is explained by the desire to keep the ways open between the metropolitan country and Africa. From Africa both men and material were furnished to France during the war. From the colonies large commercial cargoes are expected. A portion of the army is native. It is not accepted that France has only the population which is to be found in France. The words of General Mangin are quoted: "France has now a population of 60,000,000 men," and stress is laid upon the colonial force.

CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND HOLDING LAW UPHeld IN COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The constitutionality of the California anti-alien land law, forbidding aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning or leasing agricultural land, was upheld on Monday by a court of three federal judges. Several other states have enacted laws patterned on the California act. The decision said in part: "It will readily be seen that the act itself violates no treaty provision because Section 2 thereof expressly protects aliens not eligible to citizenship in their relation to real property, to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty between the United States and their own country, so that whatever is guaranteed by such treaty is excluded from the operation of this act. This leasehold interest is an interest in agricultural land, and there is nothing in the treaty with Japan that secures to Japanese subjects resident in this country the right to acquire, possess or enjoy agricultural land or any interests therein."

It is true that Congress has the power arbitrarily to say who may be naturalized and that, exercising such power, it has limited the right of naturalization to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African nativity and descent. This limitation excludes three of the five great races of the world, the yellow, the brown and the red. And while such exclusion is in a sense arbitrary, it is not without foundation in reason and has been in effect, except for a brief period, practically during the existence of our government.

"Once established, however arbitrarily and so long as it continues, it furnishes a fundamental and important distinction which may well be adopted by a state in determining who may own land within its borders."

Yesterday's action was the result of an application to restrain Los Angeles officials from proceedings against two Japanese for entering into a five-year lease of lands.

LEGION POST SUES FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Because it is alleged to have printed an editorial attacking the American Legion and asserting it is an instrument bought with British gold to suppress truth, to beat down free expression of opinion, and to betray organized labor, the "Staats-Zeitung," a German language newspaper, is named in the precept of a \$100,000 libel suit filed here yesterday.

P. C. Edmunds, past commander of the Black Hawk Post, filed the suit on behalf of officers and members of the post. The editorial, which was published in the issue of December 13, as translated and printed in an English daily, asserts that the overwhelming majority of the American volunteers of 1917 were, almost without exception, tramps, vagabonds, and bums, who placed the military uniform only a shade higher than prison garb.

"Because respect for law," said Mr. Edmunds, "and observance of law and order are cardinal principles of the Legion, the suit for damages is the means decided upon by the officers of Black Hawk Post to serve notice upon all disloyal elements of Chicago that libel of former service men and their veteran organization will not be tolerated, and that all attempts so to do will be beaten down and their perpetrators punished through due process of the law."

The "Staats-Zeitung" has had an uncertain career since the world war began. It was once the leading German language daily here, with morning and evening editions. It suspended publication twice during the war.

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IMMIGRATION LAW TO BE TESTED

Association Formed to Seek Aid of Courts in Overthrowing the Restriction Measure—Cunard Line Makes Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—By several incidents, public attention has recently been called again to the federal immigration restriction law. Among these are the hundreds of immigrants now held at Ellis Island and the arrangements for a systematic test of the constitutionality of the law, which are now being projected under auspices of the Down Town Chamber of Commerce. This is an organization of business men of the district below Fourteenth Street and east of Third Avenue, where the larger part of the foreign-born element of this city is located.

When the law went into effect, relatives and friends of immigrants threatened with deportation on account of the attainment of the number set as the quota for the next month, as the quota for the next month, complained to the chamber. The chamber's president is H. C. Schlacht, who was commissioner of public welfare of the United States Immigration Station at Ellis Island during the term of Frederick A. Wallis as commissioner of immigration at this port. The chamber then arranged a plan under which the quota for the ensuing months was drawn upon to permit the immigrants to land.

But at present, with the appointment of W. W. Husband as Commissioner-General of Immigration, and Robert E. Tod in Mr. Wallis' place, not only has this practice been ended but in many cases where steamships have continued to bring over immigrants, the complete yearly quota has been filled. There are now 1125 detained immigrants filling Ellis Island as well as several hundreds on ships in the harbor, and between 1200 and 1300 have been admitted temporarily under bond and about 1200 have already been sent home.

Yesterday the Stavangerfjord and the Zealand arrived and later in the week come the Manchuria, Ryndam, America, Frederik VIII, Adriatic, Celtic, Carmania and Providence, most of which will add to the number of deportees. By January quotas for all the countries sending large numbers of immigrants are expected to be exhausted.

Under the circumstances, with the relatives of these detained immigrants constantly coming to the chamber for help to get them in, the chamber has organized a legal bureau, under the leadership of Benjamin Greenspan, vice-president, and assistant corporation counsel. This bureau consists of representatives of the nationalities chiefly represented in the district covered by the chamber, and will soon begin a test suit to determine finally the legal rights of its members and their relatives.

Cunard Company Blamed

The Department of Labor, which is charged with enforcement of the immigration law, has taken up this matter very seriously. It has announced that fines will be imposed to the limit in the case of a recent importation, when the Cunard liner Aquitania brought from Cherbourg over 300 Hungarians, taking them on, it is said, after the officials of this line and other lines had been notified that the quota had been exhausted up to July, 1922. All these Hungarians, with the exception of a very few who were admissible under the law, are among those now on Ellis Island.

In this case, the Secretary of Labor has not only ordered the imposition of the fine, but has requested the Attorney-General to take steps to bring it to the attention of Congress and the Department of State to make representations to the British Government protesting against the "reckless disregard of the law by steamship companies."

"The chief offender in this instance is the Cunard liner Aquitania," Secretary Davis said in his letter to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, "which arrived at New York on or about December 10. In this case the action seems to have been deliberate."

"The situation offers an ideal opportunity for those in favor of restricting immigration," said John Foster Carr, director of the American Publication Society, Inc., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Prior to the war it is estimated that 90 per cent of the immigration was purely economic, being composed of people looking for jobs, and finding them with ease, while the remainder was almost exclusively Jewish, fleeing from religious or social persecution. Since the war the decrease of the demand for unskilled labor, together with the conditions in Europe, has changed this status completely, according to the advocates of the law, and immigration is due to political and social unrest, bringing in a class of immigrants which are of no benefit to this country. It is yet too early to determine to what extent this is true. It is sufficient to say that there is no clear national call for labor, and narrow social interests are using this to urge not only the retention of the present law for three more years, but its extension by Congress to bar all immigration, excepting only the relatives of American citizens."

The chief supporters of the law are united in demanding its strict enforcement, as well as any steps that may make the selection of the class of those to be admitted more rigid. Representatives of Labor and other interests, such as agriculture and patriotic organizations, all agree that the law is right and that the opposition of the present law, but its extension by Congress to bar all immigration, excepting only the relatives of American citizens."

At the office of the Cunard Line the explanation was given that the notice given by the Immigration Bureau on December 1 stated that there still remained more than 300 Hungarians admissible before the quota was exhausted and that it was not until December 6, after the Aquitania had been two days at sea, that the announcement of the completion of the quota had been made.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES SHOW LARGE DECLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

The retail price of food for the average family on November 15 showed a decrease of 22 per cent for the year period, according to cost of living statistics issued yesterday by the Department of Labor. During the month of November, food prices declined 1 per cent from October levels. During the month from October 15, 1921, to November 15, 1921, some of the articles on which monthly prices are secured decreased in price as follows: Pork chops, 11 per cent; potatoes, 9 per cent; oranges, 7 per cent; round steak and flour, 6 per cent; sirloin steak and ham, 5 per cent; chuck roast, bacon, hens, cabbage and raisins, 4 per cent; rib roast, plate beef, lard, granulated sugar and bananas, 3 per cent; canned salmon, bread and corn meal, 2 per cent; evaporated milk, rolled oats, cornflakes, baked beans, canned peas and prunes, 1 per cent. The price of oleomargarine, coffee and butter decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

ALDERMEN FAVOR CITY MILK PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Milk being regarded as a necessity, its distribution should be operated municipally and the revised city charter should give New York power to operate distribution plants, according to the Board of Aldermen's Committee on the milk strike.

The committee finds that the strike was ill-advised, but that the distributors throughout acted arbitrarily and have refused to meet the committee even a quarter of the way. The committee reports discrimination by the distributors against the unions, and is inclined to believe that there is discrimination against certain employees by reason of creed or religion. The committee recommends steps to ascertain the cost of installing municipal baby milk stations.

KANSAS WOMEN FACE ARREST

PITTSBURGH, Kansas.—Fifty additional warrants were issued yesterday for members of the mobs of marching women and others alleged to have been involved in recent disturbances in the Kansas coal fields. The mining areas were quiet yesterday.

TARIFF REVISION REJECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The Legislative Council has rejected the measure brought forward by the Governor to provide for tariff revision at the present moment.

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The Man of Letters

Have you ever attended a meeting of an authors club? If you are an author, perhaps you have and if not, perhaps it is well, because you would find that authors are very much like other human beings. They frequently have a great deal of sympathy for the reverse and are careful about their ties. There are times when their talk is adapted to the simplest understanding and they seem kindly, good-natured and amusing. But whether it is themselves or the world about them, there pops up every now and then the recollection that Jones has written this.

Smith has written that, and then the comparative origin and the neither poet, nor novelist, nor essayist, nor journalist, will do well to retire and take a brisk walk. If no man is a hero to his valet, some of us humans of the gull are not heroes to each other and perhaps it is just as well. If I give the idea that men of letters are all like this, I am very sorry, because as a rule, they do a great deal of good for the world, and remuneration and most of them do something, reader, of which you never dream, they act as your moral trustees and guardians; which is to say that the average man of letters will not write anything that he thinks may weaken decency and honor. You may say that this is easy enough to do; it is nothing of the sort, for the writer who writes for the world has to consider whether he presents himself without compromise or ethical circumlocutions, or, more perfectly well that there are slippery publishers ready to buy slippery stuff, and money—whispers. It

THE WALKER AND THE MOTORIST

We carried all our supplies on our backs, because there was one thing I could always be quite sure of and that was that we could get nothing to eat in the way of food. So I watched held a frying pan and a water-batch, we found a stream or a lake, made our fire and cooked our dinners and there is nothing quite like that in all the world on an autumn day when the scarlet and gold maple trees flame up against the pines and the lake is blue and the breeze is fresh and the sun is in the haze. You had never thought of a car for yourselves in those days, but my very seldom rode in other people's when. There was nowhere to go for anything except round and round the city parks and you absolutely scorned that. In fact, you scorned the whole motor car business thoroughly and you went on your feet and your backs in a virtue in keeping up the old tradition, the good old turnpike heel and toe which you had been brought

From the same period was a cylindric vase of lacquered porcelain, with decoration in gold of birds and figures, also a very rare and handsome piece. Another singularly fine piece was a green glaucaust vase, with landscape in explicit enamel colors, and a sang-de-bœuf vase from the same period; another sang-de-bœuf vase, much smaller, but with exceptional glaze, is also from that period. There were also several censers from different dynasties, and of vases, the number was legion. There were a couple from the Ming or Sung dynasty, with the oldest Chinese color, before the Chinese, by way the caravans, obtained the cobalt or from the Persians. There were jade vases and an urn from the Sung and Kien-lo dynasty. There were enamel vases, some were decorated with designs, altogether a collection the size of which is rarely met with.

My friend looked surprised at my ignorance, and said in a whisper:

"You are living in an eventful period, as stormy as it is interesting. Don't let it slip your memory; keep a notebook and put everything down that you think is of importance. And keep your eyes wide open!"

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Auckland's statue of Burns is the gift of Mr. J. M. Mennie, president of the St. Andrews Society. It is the work of F. W. Pomeroy, A. R. A., who has executed Burns statues for Paisley and Sydney. The poet stands in peasant costume beside a plow. The statue is placed in the middle of the beautiful Domain, the largest of the city parks.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS
INTEREST REVIVING

Speakers of Foreign Policy Association Ask Cooperation With Organization, and Pro-League Council Tells of Its Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A meeting called by the Foreign Policy Association here to discuss an association of nations developed not only a discussion of world economic affairs and the necessity for an economic parity, but also brought out enthusiastic exposition and defense of the League of Nations as well as opposition to it.

Another evidence of interest in the League was noticeable yesterday, when the Woman's Pro-League Council sent to all the delegates at the Washington Conference this resolution:

"The ardent advocates of the League of Nations in the United States by common consent have concentrated on the great drive for the limitation of public opinion on limitation of armament during these recent weeks.

No Diminution of Purpose

"It has been agreed that no pro-League propaganda should be directed toward the Conference. So completely have the League proponents kept to this program that it seems necessary now, toward the close of the Conference, to point out, especially to the foreign delegates, that this silence on the subject of the necessity of the League of Nations into the League shall not be interpreted as indicating any diminution of purpose on the part of patriotic American citizens to work in every possible way to promote peace and security through international organization.

"That the Woman's Pro-League Council points out that there is a nation-wide intensifying of the campaign of education in favor of the League and in organization by congressional districts, in order that the national mind and purpose may be articulated in Washington."

Before the Foreign Policy Association, Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard Law School, formerly with the legal section of the League Secretariat; Edward A. Filene, a director of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State, were the League's protagonists. Against it arguments were made by the Rev. Norman Thomas, liberal, and by Otto H. Kahn, international financier.

Isolation Abandoned

Dr. Hudson believed, he said, that the time had come to resume discussion of the League. He reflected the opinion of those who see the Conference as a step toward an association of nations, and who believe that the present League would best serve as a nucleus for such an association.

Mr. Filene believed that the League, with amendments, could be pushed through Congress now if it were wise to try it. Dr. Hudson said the four-power treaty was an advance made by the United States toward a general dealing with world problems by the conference method; it signified the abandonment by the United States of the threatened policy of isolation.

Dr. Hudson said that a conference on land armament must be held under the auspices of the League. There was needed not a procedure simply of occasional volunteer conferences, but a system which in times of crisis could succeed in getting disputants together in one room to avoid war. The League had succeeded in thus getting people together. There were the Aland Islands, Poland-Lithuania, Silesia and Jugo-Slavia-Italy cases; all four war situations that might have led to good sized wars, but in none was there any prospect of war today.

Obstacles Now Removed

The two chief obstacles to a discussion of the League in the United States were no longer operative. One was the powerful personality of Woodrow Wilson. The other was the Treaty of Versailles, which with reference to the League Covenant was no longer operative as a reason for opposing the League.

Dr. Hudson believed that the League was a useful instrument which had proved its right to be handed on to the future for improvement. It was not an instrument of coercion; it was an instrument for the manufacture of consent.

Mr. Davis thought economic stability must be preceded by political stability and that the loss of both was

directly due to the failure of the United States to enter the plan for restoring and maintaining peace through cooperation. Merely the announcement of the four-power treaty had helped the exchange. There should be an economic conference, but with a political conference in the next room, for there could be no constructive improvement until Europe's political policies had made economic stability possible.

Mr. Kahn was convinced that an economic conference should be held, but opposed entrance into the League, which he said had accomplished nothing. The United States could go into an economic conference without fear of the suspicion of ulterior motive. They could bring the European debts to the common cause, and could do for others a great work which they could not do for themselves.

Mr. Thomas opposed the League as a political instrument serving the ends of a few, and discounted its achievements thus far. To him and Mr. Kahn Dr. Hudson made a reply, the applause for which left no doubt that liberal public sentiment is favorable at least toward renewed discussion of the League.

CITY ACCOUNTING
SYSTEM ATTACKED

Misuse of Authority Resulting in Undisclosed Debt of \$3,000,000 Is Charged by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Solution of problems of municipal finance through establishment of a system of accounting and reporting on an income and expenditure basis, adhering to a fiscal year in fact as well as in name, is recommended by the Boston Finance Commission to the Mayor in asserting that misuse of authority under the prevailing accounting system has accumulated an undisclosed debt of more than \$3,000,000. The authority which is said to have been misused is that permitting the Treasurer to pay current expenses of the fiscal year before the appropriations for the year are made.

"This illegal use of funds," the commission asserts, "has made one financial year overlap the next; has made it possible for heads of departments at the end of the financial year to show balances of unexpended appropriations when in fact no such balances existed; has destroyed the effect of those provisions of the charter amendments prohibiting expenditures in excess of appropriations; has encouraged extravagance by heads of departments; and, except in the matter of salaries, has rendered the segregated budget of little or no effect."

Investigation of the city's accounting system by Patterson, Teele & Dennis, accountants and auditors, revealed the existence of an inefficient accounting system. Under it the city's annual financial condition is said to be incorrectly stated; the actual expenditures of each year not clearly disclosed; and a situation established under which the charges made against appropriations during a year may include items relating to a former year's appropriation, so that items for which appropriations have been made may become chargeable in an ensuing period to an appropriation not provided actually for them.

In the line of recommendations, the accountants assert that, "whenever the head of a city department authorizes any expenditure, a record of that commitment, representing an obligation of the city, ought to be immediately available for the information of the Mayor, the Treasurer and the City Auditor in order that there may be maintained an accurate record of the city's financial condition and a current check upon the actual state of appropriations for current expenditures." It is pointed out that in line with modern developments in civic accounting, many cities in the country "have abandoned their former method of recording income merely as it is received and charges merely as they are paid, and have adopted the 'accrual' basis of income and expenditure in their system of accounting and financial reports." Adoption of a fiscal year basis is therefore urged.

NEW HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SACO, Maine—Development of a hydroelectric plant which will ultimately have a capacity of 30,000 horsepower, to be used in Biddeford and Portland, is going on at Union Falls, where a dam of 500 feet length is being started. The spillway will be of solid concrete. The spillway is to be 74 feet high while the total height of the dam will be 105 feet. The dam will be fitted with six flashboards.

COUNSEL ATTACKS
UTILITIES CONTROL

Superiority of Private Management Over Public a Fiction, Samuel Untermeyer Declares, Discussing Traction Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is high time that the fiction of the superiority of private management of public utilities should be exploded, says Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, discussing the traction situation here.

"I can find nothing in private ownership and operation of public utilities to brag about," he asserts. "With occasional exceptions, it has been one long continuous control of bribery, chicanery and corruption. For decades it has been the mainstay of every corrupt lobby and legislator."

"For a generation or more the private owners of public utilities have succeeded in terrorizing the public against taking control of their public utilities, by dining into their ears the cry that the people are incapable of managing their affairs, that political management is bound to creep in and destroy efficiency, and a number of other stock arguments of the same sort."

"For many years that cry was so effective that we permitted our water to be supplied by private companies at enormous economic waste. No one could be found today who would dare support the proposition that we go back to the extravagant and inefficient method of buying our water from private owners. The revelations before your commission and the history of the surface lines of New York and Brooklyn ought to be a sufficient answer to any claim that these properties can be better or as well or honestly managed by private interests as under public control."

"To this private ownership and control more than to any other single cause we are indebted for the political demoralization which has characterized our legislative bodies in this country above all others. Its influence contaminates the entire body politic. If we could but eliminate the malign influence of that element of our financial institutions and especially our fire insurance and casualty companies and their lobbies from our political life, it would be clean."

"Conditions are, of course, vastly better than they were; but it is still proved that these influences are all-powerful with our legislators and that men who are supposed to supervise our public utilities and financial institutions are too often chosen by, and become the creatures of, the interests they are supposed to regulate."

"So-called state supervision of the great banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and public utilities of this State, as it stands today, would be a roasting farce, if it were not a mere tragedy."

Surface Line Plan Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Daniel L. Tucker, consulting engineer, offered to the Transit Commission yesterday as a basis for consideration a plan to abandon 100 miles of surface street railway track in Manhattan. The plan would concentrate surface line operation under a single management, accelerate the rush hour movement of surface cars by prohibiting other vehicular traffic on the tracks. On the West Side, below Fourteenth Street and west of Broadway the plan would do away with surface lines except for two cross town lines; and it would promote surface car movement between interior points in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Business men of South America are looking forward to an increasing trade with the United States, according to C. W. Ewald, international secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association in South America, in an address to the students of Northeastern College. Closer political relations exist between the two nations, he said, and the cul-

tural ties have been greatly developed by the thousands of South American students in United States educational institutions and the many commissions which have visited this country.

UNIONS WILL FIGHT
LABOR COURT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whether President Harding, by his proposal in his message to Congress, "to develop a thoroughgoing code of practice" in labor disputes, and "to set up judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals for the consideration of all disputes which menace the public welfare," means to establish a court of labor, along the lines of the Kansas Industrial Court, or a series of boards like the Railroad Labor Board, organized labor, no matter what its affiliations are, regard the adoption of such a proposal as a step backward 400 years, to the times of serfdom and forced labor, according to John F. Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

"Of course, we realize that the President, to fulfill the pledges made to his supporters before his election, must advocate such a system, but nevertheless the labor representatives will fight it with every ounce of our strength," said Mr. Kehoe to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"As far as the Kansas Industrial Court is concerned, there is not a labor man in the United States but realizes that in that court the worker does not stand a chance of justice. What has happened during the year and eight months since it was established has amply proved that."

"This whole proposal is in line with the propaganda for the open shop, and is intended to break down organized labor wherever possible. It is not only a national matter, but has a strong bearing on the situation in this State. We are informed that steps are now being taken under the terms of this proposal, to reintroduce into the legislature at the coming session, a bill along the lines of the Brady Anti-Strike Bill, which we were able to expose and defeat in committee at the last session. This bill, which was sponsored by Walter Gordon Merritt, who is the leader of the whole open shop movement, has been rewritten, to conform with later proposals, on a much broader basis, and we are holding meetings in Albany and elsewhere throughout the State to organize our opposition."

"In regard to the general labor situation, I know little of the general building trade conditions, except by hearsay, and would prefer to have any comment on the situation come from those in fuller possession of the facts. The same may be said of the clothing strike, though the injunction preventing the adoption of piece work seems to be operating well."

"On the milk strike situation, I think you will find that when the investigation now in progress by the Aldermanic committee is completed, that facts may be brought out that will startle those who have been following the progress of the strike with more or less sympathy toward the distributors. In any event, any honest investigation, such as this is bound to be, will be effective."

CITY MAINTAINS A
HOSPITALITY STAFF

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Hospitality Committee of San Francisco, the only organization of its kind in the world, which now has 1144 members, will be increased to approximately 10,000, each one of the present members having agreed to bring in nine others. This committee consists of men and women, who have agreed, under direction of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to devote three days of each year to welcoming strangers in the city, showing them all the places of interest, and explaining to them any features of the commercial, industrial or civic life of San Francisco in which they may be interested.

The days are so apportioned by the chairman of the various divisions of the committee that there are at least 100 men and women for the work free each day.

The hotels have been organized thoroughly, so that each day finds the committee provided with a list of virtually every stranger in the city.

FOREST SERVICE
CHANGE OPPOSED

Massachusetts Forestry Association Protests Against Transfer to Department of Interior—Funds to Buy Land Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opposition to the transfer of the National Forest Service from under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and protest against the omission from the national budget as submitted of appropriation for purchase of lands as provided in the Weeks Law of 1911, were the subjects of two resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Forestry Association at its annual meeting. Passage of Senate bill 783, appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a forest experiment station in New England, is also urged.

An echo of the attempt of last year to exploit the Yellowstone National Park for water power and irrigation purposes was contained in a resolution which pointed out that, although the existing parks cannot now be entered for water power development without special act of Congress, the bill to create the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park contains no protective provision. It was, therefore, asked that the Barbour bill "be so amended as to protect the entire area included within the park from the intrusion of water power developments in the same manner that all existing national parks are protected; and that this association favors the creation of such a park if thus protected, and opposes the establishment of any national park without such protection."

With respect to purchase of forest lands, a resolution was approved pointing out that the purchases of national forests in the eastern mountains as planned since 1911. In the White Mountains 46 per cent of the original schedule has been carried out, and in seven southern states 26 per cent of the plan has been completed. Recommendation for continued buying has been omitted from the present budget, the resolution pointed out, and urged correction of the omission by appropriation of at least \$1,000,000. The resolution asserted that "the country is not so impoverished by war and military expenditure that it should even for one year omit the appropriation to protect its 'repeal watersheds.'"

Transfer of the forest service was disapproved in a resolve asserting that since 1905 the service has made great progress under the Department of Agriculture, extended research and improved administration. A bill introduced by William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, seeks to place the service under the Department of the Interior, and bills listed in the Senate as 2203 and 2282 would, respectively, make changes adverse to the Alaskan forests and provide for their transfer to the Department of Agriculture. With regard to these the association pledges its endeavors "to

prevent the passage of all these measures as inimical to the public welfare and destructive to the property of which the public is guardian."

Appropriation of \$325,000 for co-operation between the federal government and the states in the work to eradicate and control the white pine blister rust was also urged as essential to the safety of the timber crop.

PRESIDENT TO PARDON
POLITICAL PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding will issue pardons to certain prisoners serving for so-called political offenses committed during the war on Friday with a statement of his views on the entire subject. He has been studying the report of the Attorney-General on the subject and will be ready to give the views of the Administration to the public by Friday.

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on the President to grant general amnesty at this time. Petitions have been presented in person by representatives of Labor and other organizations and almost every mail brings letters on the subject from all parts of the country.

The President, however, will not grant a general amnesty. He does not consider that the I. W. W., as a class, should be beneficiaries under such a ruling. The keystone of their policy is sabotage, and acts of sabotage and other overt deeds involving violence and destruction are not to be condoned by President Harding who is surrounded by men who opposed the draft merely by speaking against it and those who otherwise violated war laws but were not guilty of offenses that in ordinary times would have brought them within the class of law-breakers, in a different category.

Eugene Debs, it is believed, may head the list of the men to be pardoned by the President.

SAN FRANCISCANS TO
GET INSURANCE DUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco property-owners who suffered losses by the earthquake and fire of 1906, and received only part of the insurance due them on policies in German insurance companies, have been assured by Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, that he will make every effort to see that some of these claims are paid out of the assets of German-owned insurance companies which have been seized and are now held in trust by him.

In a short address following a luncheon tendered him by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club, recently, Col. Miller gave a detailed account of the present status of the three German insurance companies which refused to pay their fire policies following the disaster of 1906, and the methods by which the amounts due under those policies may be recovered.

GOVERNMENT OF
CALIFORNIA REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—One of the important results of the operation of the departmental system of state government, installed in California at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1921, has been the diversion of about 80 per cent of the State's revenues to constructive works, according to the report of Ray L. Riley, state comptroller, just issued. Mr. Riley puts the expenditures of state funds under three heads, administrative, regulative and constructive, and shows that four-fifths of all the moneys received have gone into measures for upbuilding the State, whose people contributed these funds in form of taxes, licenses, and other imposts.

The amount spent for constructive projects is more than double that used for administrative and regulative departments combined. Mr. Riley says, in the beginning of his report, "The State is confronted with the question as to whether it is putting too much of its fluid capital into fixed investments." The report, which is of interest because it is the first statement of the results of departmental government of one of the first states to adopt this system, says, in part:

"I have never been satisfied with the explanation of the increased cost of state government, and have looked forward to the time when I might be able to analyze this situation, and justify in my own mind the reasons which I believed were responsible for the necessity for raising year by year increased revenues. With this in view, three classifications of expenditures have been made, in lieu of the thirteen or fourteen which have been in common use. The three classes are administrative, regulative and constructive. Under the classification of administrative are placed the salaries and support items of the various officers, boards, commissions, state schools, correctional, penal and other institutions, whose duties are not strictly regulative or constructive. All appropriations for the support of the University of California, highways, rivers, harbors, agriculture, and for the support of country schools, buildings, etc., have been classed as constructive."

"Analysis of the various figures under these headings shows that the sum of \$71,000,000 will be used for constructive purposes; \$16,000,000 for administration, and \$4,000,000 for regulation during the present biennium; therefore, nearly 80 per cent of all expenditures are for the purpose of building up the State, making it a better place in which to live, and attracting prospective settlers, to whom we must look for further development and greater population."

SHIP WAGE CUTS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports that British companies intend to reduce wages 40 per cent have caused the American steamship owners to postpone their plan to cut crew wages 15 per cent on January 1.

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Women's Silk Umbrellas, \$5.08
That Will Make Splendid Gifts

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Women's Silk Umbrellas, \$8.40
The collection of Silk Umbrellas at this price is very attractive; some are the well-known "India" Umbrellas in the wanted colors such as navy blue, green, purple, brown and so on. A variety of handles to choose from.

Men's Umbrellas, \$5.08
Fine imported Gloria (silk and cotton) Umbrellas with heavy silk cases and natural wood handles. The same style Umbrellas may be chosen with sterling silver trimmed handles at \$5.25.

Men's Cane Umbrellas, \$5.20
The cover of these Umbrellas is of fine silk taffeta which rolls very close, with a case of the same material. The end joint is fitted with a horn ferrule, giving a real cane appearance. Book handles. Dark rosewood and black.

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The Preservation of Perfect Feet



The Coward Shoe

As we mature in experience we appreciate more fully the blessing of perfect feet, as well as the blessing of a Coward Shoe designed especially for them.

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Like all Coward Shoes the quality is top-notch, yet the price is well within reason. Here, indeed, is an economical way to preserve those priceless perfect feet.

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DID YOU VISIT US?

Maybe You Are Troubled With Wrong-Number Calls and Could Get or Contribute Some Suggestion if You Came

FATHER, Mother and Sonny were engrossed in watching the operators busily engaged in setting up telephone connections during Telephone Week.

"Geel!" was Sonny's surprised comment, as he

watched the endless number of lights flash and the nimble fingers inserting plugs to answer calls and connect lines. It seemed like an amazing tangle of lights, cords and plugs.

"I don't see how you get half of them right," remarked Father.

"Oh, we become accustomed to interpreting voices," laughed the operator-escort. "The number of wrong-number calls is really only a very small percentage of the total, as you will agree, I think, if you

stop to consider the number of calls you make and the percent that go wrong. Some mistakes are fairly chargeable to us, because, when a call has to be passed to two or even three operators, as is the case in many places, there is a possibility of error that it is difficult to guard against. I dare say some people think we are indifferent about whether a connection is correctly made, but that is not so. If a wrong-number connection is made, we've got to do the whole job over again, as a rule. It's hardly reasonable to suppose that we purposely add to our labors, is it?"

Father conceded the logic of the statement.

"Then, again," proceeded the girl, "there's a satis-

faction in doing things well. When wrong-number calls are made, subscribers frequently become angry and that, too, makes the work harder."

"I should think," said Mother, "that you would make a good many mistakes putting your plugs

into those little holes, or jacks as you call them."

"That is the least of our difficulties," said the girl.

"If we get the right number fixed in our brains, our hands go to the right jack as instinctively as a pianist strikes the right note or a typist strikes the right key without looking at it. We could almost do that part of the job blindfolded. If callers would make sure of the right number and then speak clearly and distinctly and right

into the transmitter, it certainly would make our work easier. Likewise it would make life pleasanter for the person called by mistake."

The visits of the public during Telephone Week were so helpful in promoting a better understanding regarding telephone service that we want to keep "open house" every week day. Those who would like to visit us are simply asked to notify the Chief Operator or Manager a day in advance of the call, in order that our Service Committees may arrange to have someone at liberty to show them about, to explain our apparatus and to answer questions regarding any matter of service—even wrong-number calls.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company
H. H. CARTER, Division-Commercial Supt.
L. W. ABBOTT, Division Supt. of Plant
W. B. BRIGHAM, Division Supt. of Traffic

LIMITATION FOR THE SUBMARINE

Educator Says Instruments Which Threaten to Be Most Potential for Ruthless Destruction Should Receive Foremost Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"You cannot say that we will disarm as to our navy if you do not include the submarine," declared Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In a movement to wipe out those agencies which excite the nations to war, these instruments of offensive warfare which threaten henceforth to be the most potential for ruthless destruction should receive foremost attention," he continued. "The subject of the elimination, or at least the limitation, of the submarine has come up, and it cannot by any conceivable reason be put aside."

Furthermore, a disarmament agreement must not merely provide for the scrapping of fighting machines. It must provide for the stopping of secret preparation. An association of nations, united in a program of disarmament, must include all nations. It will not be well to leave Russia loose, for instance. Russia, Turkey, the Balkan States, and all the rest must give their guarantees that they will not go to work and manufacture submarine sections and poisonous gases for the making of war. Poisonous gases could very easily be manufactured and stored in Russia.

First, therefore, there must be an association of nations which is composed of all nations. There must then be an agreement on the part of all. Following this, it will be the part of wisdom to set up an international board of inspectors to make the rounds of the nations regularly to see that the agreement is being kept. Such inspection would, of course, not be necessary among honest nations. It would have to be done, however, until every nation could give sufficient evidence of moral integrity and national honor.

"That, in fact, is the actual means by which such war equipment as the submarine, the fighting airship and poisonous gas are to be assured against a moral integrity and honor among the majority of nations, gradually but with certainty coming to be outstanding in all nations. As for now, a safeguard must be established against secret preparation by dishonest nations. While any war-loving nation or group of nations continues to have unassisted desires for aggression and a set policy based upon those demands, there can be no thoroughgoing disarmament. So long as any great nation is determined to have what it does not possess, disarmament cannot obtain. The peace-loving countries cannot strip themselves of arms when war-loving countries are still outside of the association of nations. Thus the secret preparation of such weapons as the submarine, the fighting airship and poisonous gas presents itself as the question to be effectively met by cooperating honest nations. Even as it is not requiring the elaborate machinery of a league of nations to bring about disarmament, neither will it require any more elaborate organization of nations than an association of nations to protect the peoples of the earth against submarines and poisonous gases."

CHICAGO DOMINATION OF ASSEMBLY CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Opposition to the proposal to limit Cook County representation in the Legislature, under the new constitution, was declared by a mass meeting at the City Club here of the representatives of county organizations. Delegates from civic, labor, club, and social bodies were practically unanimous against the proposal, which is to be considered by the constitutional convention in January.

Activity of interests "down-state" led by the Illinois Agricultural Association, with 110,000 members, and the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, and various Cook County civic and religious bodies, in favor of restricting Chicago, which dominates Cook County, similar to the manner in which New York City is restricted.

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Suitable for all occasions—they are a distinct addition to any wardrobe

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was responsible for stirring the opposition of local organizations. Experts in the convention membership said at the mass meeting that unless there is a reasonable compromise based upon the stand they took, there is little likelihood that the convention can produce a document that will win ratification by a popular vote.

A resolution, offered by Augustus S. Peabody and seconded by Charlotte D. White, said:

"Resolved, That this meeting is opposed to the proposal adopted by the constitutional convention, as in committee of the whole, which if finally approved would permanently limit the representation of Cook County to substantially one-third of the membership."



The moated home of landed proprietors for many centuries

of the two houses of the General Assembly."

It was adopted with only one dissenting voice, that of E. J. Davis, Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

INJUNCTION DENIED IN PACKER LAW CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An attack on the constitutionality of the packer regulation law failed yesterday when an injunction was refused by Judge Mayer, attorney for the stockyard interests, who sought to restrain enforcement of the act. The act was to have gone into effect on December 1, but its operation was stayed pending the decision. As a result of the finding handed down yesterday by Judges K. M. Landis, E. A. Evans and Louis FitzGerald of the United States District Court, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Live-stock traders will be required, under the act, to file their commission schedules with the government immediately, and operate under the rules laid down by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, or sustain fines provided by the act. In the suit it was argued that live-stock traders and yards commission men are not amenable to federal control because, it was maintained, they are not engaged in interstate commerce. It was asserted the commission men buy no cattle for themselves, and sell no cattle for themselves, but simply sell their professional services, as a lawyer would.

A COUNTRY HOUSE IN FRIESLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Away amid the vast spaces of Friesland, in the northernmost part of the Netherlands, is a Dutch country house I know. It is 15 miles or more from the sea and the little-known port of Harlingen; but the country is so quiet and the land of such an unobstructed flatness, with, moreover, few trees to intercept any sound, that in rough weather you can hear the sea plainly. Easily visible from the grounds surrounding this ancient Dutch home are the towers and spires of Leenwarden.

all war-time or post-war-time profiteers, and are more wealthy than the old families, are not cultured, only ostentatious, in their motor cars and the showy but not tasteful conditions of their homes.

The estate has not changed hands since 1495. Always the place has passed by marriage, and thus in the picture gallery there still hang portraits of fifteenth century owners of the place, with others of every succeeding century until now. The Dutch ever loved to have their portraits painted. Some of them are beautiful. There is one, a full-length, of a little girl, hanging in Minneer's study. She lived in the sixteenth century. The painter lavished much care on her dress: it was the way of those old

holding shields in their paws, with the family arms on them. Over the gateway you read the inscription "Tankje God nu Alles." It is an L-shaped house, built, as most buildings are in Holland, of brick and with the usual pantile roofing, and the chimneys with muffs over them. These are surmounted by great pierced and gilded vanes displaying the family arms against the sky.

In the remodeling, about 1800, the hall was paved with black and white lozenge-shaped stones, and the ceiling was plastered, as also was that of the drawing room. But the other rooms are mostly covered in timber, framed and coffered in a manner peculiarly Dutch.

The day passes quietly in this old house. There is a collection of books in English, as well as in Dutch, fortunately, or else how, after a while, would a visitor who cannot read that language pass his time?

The village adjoining this old house is small and scattered. Beside its brick roads are either small dykes, or a canal. Everywhere there is one or the other.

Breakfast in this country home is over by nine. We had better then leave Mevrouw to her servants and her housekeeping. Glancing at the quaint old Dutch clock, with its silken scarf, after the usual fashion, we stroll through the village. You do not find quaint Dutch costumes in this part of Friesland, except for the curious head-dress of the village women and some of the farmers' wives. This is the ooryzer, or golden helmet, consisting of a kind of skull-cap made of thin plates of gold. This is often covered with a lace cap; and when going to town the women usually complete this coiffure by wearing over it a rusty black bonnet. The result is grotesque in the extreme. The golden helmet is a costly possession, and is often worth 2000 guilders. It has generally been handed down in the same family for generations.

ONTARIO'S GAS PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario.—Despite strong objection from gas consumers of this part of the Province, the provincial gas referee has just upheld the demand of the producing company for an increase in rates. The finding means an increase in the rate of about 20 cents a thousand, the actual figure being arrived at by considering the distance from the supply of the various municipalities concerned. Representatives of the producing companies declared that the increase allowed would not mean that the companies would make money, but only permit them to go ahead with new drilling work that is necessary to maintain the flow of gas and a

more efficient service. In spite of this claim, the consumers are not satisfied with the ruling, and the referee stated that he felt like resigning. The referee system is the method adopted by the provincial government to deal with the gas rates situation which has been agitating the Province for many years. There are many districts absolutely dependent on the natural gas for fuel for homes and industries and the question of future supply, should the private corporations not be able to continue production, is regarded as a serious one by the Province.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINES IN LIQUIDATION

NEW YORK, New York.—Opportunity to obtain refunds from the liquidator of the assets of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, of steamship tickets and money orders purchased by residents of the United States from those companies prior to the taking over of their assets by the Alien Property Custodian at the time of the entry of the United States into the world war, is announced in a recent letter of Frank J. Sullivan, as attorney for Otto T. Bannard, who was appointed liquidator of the companies' assets.

Mr. Sullivan, whose office is in the United States Shipping Board Building, No. 45 Broadway, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the reason for the announcement was that many of those who had purchased these tickets and money orders had been unable to utilize them, on account of the internment of the boats even prior to their seizure, and in adjusting the affairs of the companies, such claims had to be taken care of. Already more than 2000 had been settled, each involving investigation, and the liquidator was seeking to complete his work. The present management of the lines had nothing whatever to do with the matter, which was merely part of the liquidation process.

AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A semi-weekly airplane service between here and Montevideo was inaugurated when a plane carrying Major Kingsley made a successful flight to Montevideo with passengers and mail. The distance between Buenos Aires and Montevideo is about 120 miles.

LIGHT RATES REDUCED

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The Lawrence Gas Company has announced a voluntary reduction in its net gas rates from \$1.60 to \$1.45 per 1000 cubic feet and in electricity rates from 13 to 12½ cents per kilowatt hour.

VOTE ON LYNCHING BILL POSTPONED

Southern Democrats Filibuster Successfully to Prevent Any Debate or Vote on Measure Until After December Recess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Defeat of the Dyer anti-lynching bill was forecast by Democratic leaders of the House yesterday after their successful fight to postpone the debate on the measure until after the holidays.

Following an all day filibuster conducted by southern Democrats, supporters of the bill which has stirred up more ill-feeling in the House than any other piece of legislation in recent years, gave up further efforts to force debate. Although there is said to be a clear majority in favor of the legislation, should it be allowed to come to a vote, there is some doubt whether the final vote actually will be taken on it after January 3, the end of the recess.

Agreement was reached between Republicans and Democratic leaders to sidetrack the debate for the present, and the House today will consider, instead, the report on the Russian relief bill and engage in political speeches on the President's recent message to Congress.

Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, the Democratic leader, not only out-generated the Republicans at every stage of yesterday's parliamentary battle, but so harassed them by filibustering tactics that they were willing to abandon efforts to force the anti-lynching bill in the House at this time. Repeated calls for a quorum throughout the day failed to bring members from their hiding places to allow the House to proceed with business.

Miss Alice M. Robertson (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, when congratulated by Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader, for cooperating in efforts to maintain a quorum, replied, "That was merely my duty, but I'm not going to vote for the bill."

Mr. Garrett claimed that the Democrats would receive strong support from western Republicans and not a few northern members who are becoming convinced that the measure in its present shape is too drastic for Congress to accept. Its possible effect on industrial strikes is said to have had considerable effect in lining up members against the measure.

For the Household

Fine Blankets

White Blankets, all wool blankets, border of two 2-inch bands; bound with 3-inch colored taffeta to match border, in rose, blue, pink, yellow and lavender:

For single beds, per pair.....\$20
For ¾ beds, per pair.....\$25
For double beds, per pair.....\$30

All wool, all white only, bound all around with 5-inch colored satin, in rose, blue, pink, cream and Copenhagen:

Size 60x90. Per pair.....\$40
Size 72x90. Per pair.....\$45

All wool white blankets, bound with 5-inch cream satin, Jacquard border, in rose, blue, pink and white:

Size 64x90. Per pair.....\$40
Size 72x90. Per pair.....\$45
Size 80x90. Per pair.....\$50

All wool plaid blankets, 5-inch block, bound with 3-inch bindings. Colors: Rose and white, blue and white, pink and white, tan and white, yellow and white, lavender and white, French gray and white. Per pair.....\$16.50

Fancy Silk Covered

Comfortables

Wool filled. Beautiful designs in imported silk coverings. Colors: Blue, pink, rose, gold, lavender. Size 72x78. Each.....\$50

Wool filled, plain colored satin covering, with embroidered design in same color. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen and lavender. Size 72x78. Each....\$47.50
Down filled, extra fine quality plain colored satin. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen, gold. Size 6x7. Each....\$55

Hand Embroidered

Bed Spreads

Irish hand-embroidery in beautiful designs on sheer muslin bed spreads for single or twin beds; also double beds:

Single or twin bed size,
\$40, \$50, \$60, \$100
Double bed size, each,
\$45, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$115, \$125

Fine Huckaback Towels

Fine quality Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, with damask borders; large size. Per dozen,

\$30 \$35 \$37.50
\$40 \$45

Table Linens

Beautiful designs in extra fine quality satin damask Table Cloths and Napkins, in sets. Cloth 81x81 inches, with one dozen dinner napkins. Per set,

\$72.50 \$85 \$92.50
\$105 \$117.50

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The Holiday Sale of Furs

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During this Holiday Sale, "The Finest Furs Nature Produces" are offered for greatly reduced prices. In fact many of the Coats and Wraps of choice Furs featured have been reduced to exactly half their former prices.

Every Coat and Wrap in this Sale is a late Mid-Winter model, fashioned of selected pelts and sumptuously—but not gaudily—lined. At their reduced prices they are available for a lower price than they could now be secured wholesale!

(Fourth Floor)

New and Exquisite Silks

to fill the needs of fashion

Exquisite new "McCreery Silks" for the early Southern sojourner and a host of glorious new weaves and colors for the holiday social events.

40 inch Lingerie Crepe de Chine in beautiful colors as well as Black or White yard, 1.55
1,200 yards of a rich Black Dress Velvet, 40 inches wide, particularly beautiful. yard, 4.75
1,750 yards of a superior quality All Silk Duvelyn for capes and suits. yard, 4.95

A rich, dependable quality Taffeta Silk in plain and Glace shades for day and evening wear. 36 inches wide. yard, 1.95

750 yards of a particularly handsome, superior quality Black Dress Velvet—All Silk, 42 inches wide. yard, 5.95

La Jerz blouse and shirting Silks in all the new Spring color combinations. An especially heavy, reliable quality. yard, 1.95

"McCreery Silks" Famous Over Half a Century

(Second Floor)

RACIAL QUESTION IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

One Way to Cooperation Between
Tzechs and Germans in the
Republic Lies in the Similarity
of Their Economic Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—If the Tzech and Slovak question need not be treated too seriously as a troublesome factor in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, as was shown in recent dispatches sent to The Christian Science Monitor from Bratislava, the relations between the Tzechs and the Germans cannot be similarly dismissed. They remain perhaps the most serious of the internal problems which confront Tzech statesmanship, and the speedy return to normal conditions in this sector of disorganized Central Europe will materially depend upon how it is handled from Prague and the extent to which Tzech movements toward a rapprochement are reciprocated by the German population.

Bohemia has been the scene of an age-long conflict between Slav and Teuton. It may be regarded as the western outpost of Slavdom, and during the centuries both races have from time to time established their superiority. That the Tzechs were the earlier settlers whose history descends to the present day can scarcely be disputed, but the various German incursions have left their mark, solid traits of Bohemian territory have been peopled with Germans, and for the last 300 years the Germans, in the guise of the Austrian Empire, have owned and governed the Empire land.

Perhaps digression may here be made to remark that, in reality, there is no such thing as an "Austrian." Austria is merely geographical expression, and just as in pre-war days a technical Austrian was a Tzech, Slovene or a German, so today he is a German—a Southern German to be exact, but nevertheless a racial member of the great Teuton family which stretches across Europe from the North Sea to the plain of Hungary.

German "Fringe" in Bohemia
For one reason or another, Germans have filtered into Bohemia, until there is now a solid fringe of them running round the western end of Bohemia. They are today mostly natives of the country they inhabit, they speak German, and call themselves Germans or Bohemian Germans. They number roughly 25 per cent of the population of Bohemia, represent a well-educated class, controlling a highly developed industry, and have been accustomed actually and by tradition to domination over the Tzechs.

The two races are essentially different in physique, character and temperament, and, although a certain amount of intermarriage has taken place—the effect of this is more noticeable in the Tzechs, when they are compared with other Slavs—they are distinctly opposite types. One would not deliberately choose to put them into double harness, and it cannot be said that either of them would choose to be yoked with the other. The inclusion of the Bohemian Germans in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic was due to historical and geographical reasons, coupled with the necessity of according to the new Republic the elements of an independent economic existence.

Principal German Complaint

There is no intention here to enter into a technical examination of the various points which are today causing friction between the Tzechs and the Germans. The Germans have a host of complaints, principal among which are that they are not being fairly treated in the matter of schools, that they are being forced to conduct their legal affairs in the Tzech language, and that the estates of German nationals are being singled out for preferential treatment in the process of splitting up the large properties into small holdings, which is now in progress all over the Republic.

When you take up such matters point by point with the Tzech authorities, you are assured that the agitation is groundless and given statistics which, on the face of them, are convincing. Take these statistics back to the Germans, and you are informed that they are all false—in which connection it may be observed that the Austrian-German was, during his ascendancy, such an adept at cooking figures that he can hardly be expected to accept those provided by any other source.

The special correspondent of The

Christian Science Monitor does not believe that the Bohemian-Germans have much to complain of. He has visited the regions they inhabit, and finds them leading much the same existence as of yore. They have free use of their language; where they are in the majority, such as in Karlsbad, Marienbad and the surrounding country, such things as street names remain in German script, and even the typically Austrian gendarmes—with their tin swords have been retained. This sort of thing would not have been tolerated for a week in the Balkans, and is significant evidence that, in Tzecho-Slovakia, the position of Tzech and German has been nothing worse than reversed.

Root of Dissension

Since the Germans hold stanchly to the view that the Tzechs were very fairly treated in the Austrian Empire, the complaints lose much of their force in consequence. The root of the trouble, the present writer believes, lies in this: The Germans dislike the Tzechs and are so accustomed to their position of assumed superiority that they do not relish the change which has taken place. They not only object to acknowledging the Tzechs as their masters; they are disinclined also to work with them.

And it is only fair to add that the antipathy is reciprocated by the Tzechs themselves. The average Tzech citizen deliberately speaks Tzech to a German, and will go out of his way to avoid sleeping in a German hotel or trading in a German store. It can, therefore, be readily understood that the task before the Tzech statesmen, most of whom clearly recognize the desirability of a rapprochement between the two races, is by no means easy. They have to reckon with the disgruntled Teuton on the one hand and the Tzech chauvinist on the other.

Reasons for Rapprochement

The reasons for a rapprochement in the general interest of the State are self-evident. To cite the chief among them: the basis of the success of Tzecho-Slovakia is industry, and the industries of the country lie very largely in Bohemian-German hands. It is not for one moment here suggested that the Tzech is not a good industrialist. Far from it. He is excellent, and this is the writer's experience and opinion after having visited many factories without a German krone or a German brain in the place which compare most favorably with the best concerns in the German belt.

The Tzech industrialist, like the Tzech politician and the Tzech journalist, still thinks provincially and nationally, so to speak. He has never had the opportunity to think internationally. That has hitherto been the privilege of the German, and while the Tzech—hard-headed and industrious as he is—will soon learn, he does not yet possess the experience of the German in matters relating to international commerce and finance. In short, the German here, as elsewhere, is an industrial force which must not be underrated.

Door Open to Cooperation

Fortunately, it is precisely in the economic realm that Tzechs and Germans are beginning to pull together. The Tzechs have money, and the post-war collapse of Vienna (which financed most of the Bohemian-German industries) permitted them to obtain a financial hold on many important German factories. It also opened the door to cooperation between Tzech and German banks in Bohemia. Thus the great Vitrovice iron works, for example, which was formerly financed by the Vienna Rothschilds, now draws considerable of its capital from Tzech banks.

Similarly, one finds many instances of cooperation between Tzech and German manufacturers for their common good. There are, in fact, signs that the economic hatchet is beginning to break down racial animosities, and this, coupled with good will on the part of the leaders of both sides, may bring about an adequate amelioration of the situation. A favorable sign of the times is the decision of the German members of Parliament, who for some time have absented themselves from the sittings of the national assembly, to recommence their attendance. They will, of course, sit in opposition, for political cooperation for the moment is out of the question.

There seems no reason why a Tzech should not become a good German, or an apparent German a good Tzech. Such names as Tzermak, Krepek and Shaltsky figure among the German political leaders, while Dr. Gustav Habrmann—who looks like a typical German philosopher—is a chief of the Tzech Social Democrats and an ardent Tzech patriot!

RHODESIA'S PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Smuts Makes Clear the
Union Government's Attitude
on Question of Admission of
Rhodesia into the Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Rhodesian deputation on the way to London to confer with the Colonial Office in regard to the question of responsible government received the following statement from General Smuts regarding the attitude which the Union Government takes in this matter:

"The Union Government would welcome the early admission of Rhodesia into the Union. Its admission was contemplated already under the South Africa Act, and, as you know, Rhodesian representatives, including Sir Charles Coghlan, had seats in the national convention, which made specific provision for the ultimate incorporation of Rhodesia into the Union. That expresses the policy of the Union."

"At the same time we recognize that in a matter of this kind the initiative necessarily lies with the people of Rhodesia. It is for them to say whether and when they will be prepared to become part of that larger South Africa which is our destiny, and which was also the ideal of the original founder of Rhodesia. The Union is not going to put any pressure on Rhodesia. Her people must make up their minds freely and willingly in the matter. We are friends, we mean to remain friends, and we shall do nothing to put undue pressure on you or to appear to force you into the Union. This is the attitude which I have uniformly adopted in reply to all representations which have been made to me in recent months from Rhodesia."

Definite Terms Sought

"A movement has now been started in Rhodesia for the ascertainment of the definite terms and conditions on which the Union would be prepared to admit Rhodesia under the South Africa Act. This movement has resulted in a petition which, I am informed, it is intended to send to the Secretary of State."

"The object of ascertaining these terms is that when the proposed referendum on self-government is submitted to the people of Rhodesia the alternative of admission into the Union on definite and ascertained terms may also be put to them."

"Now, let me say at once that the Union Government are not at present prepared off-hand to announce such definite and final terms. It is a matter for discussion and negotiation between Rhodesia and the Union, and not for mere announcement by the Union to Rhodesia. We wish to treat the people of Rhodesia fairly in the matter, and to deal with them as friends who will in due course become fellow-citizens of the Union. In a round-table conference we wish to hear what their views are, what their wishes are, and to discuss with them in how far it is constitutionally and financially possible to accede to those views and wishes."

"A bare announcement of terms will not serve the purpose; a conference which will thresh out the whole matter in a spirit of give-and-take seems to me essential for the settlement of the terms. At such a conference it will be possible for the Union Government to say how far they are prepared to go, after a full and fair discussion of the whole position of Rhodesia."

Proposals Discussed

"The question is how such a conference could be constituted. You have stated that your deputation is precluded by its present mandate from taking part in such a conference. Some other means must therefore be found to bring about a consultation which I consider essential before any terms are finally announced by us. The Union Government is prepared to meet in conference any representatives from the people of Rhodesia who come to them with official sanction for that purpose. Such representatives may either be elected by the Rhodesian Legislative Council, or, if that is not deemed feasible, they may be nominated by the Secretary of State in his capacity as the ultimate government authority for Rhodesia. We are prepared to meet a representative deputation constituted in either way, or in any other way, and to thresh out with them the terms and conditions of the incorporation in such a definite form that they could be submitted to the Rhodesian people as an alternative to a scheme of separate responsible government."

"A conference such as suggested would, of course, have to be held before the referendum under the Buxton report is submitted to the people, and the Union Government would be prepared to hold it at as early a date as may be necessary for that purpose. After the referendum vote has taken place, further action will be necessary, either by the Union Parliament or the imperial government, or both; such action will, of course, depend on the result of the referendum. As far as the Union is concerned, the admission of Rhodesia will have to be submitted to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the South Africa Act."

Parliamentary Representation

"While the definite terms of incorporation could therefore be finally settled only at a conference such as is suggested, I desire to make it clear to you what the general attitude of the Union Government is on the matter."

"Not only are the Union Government anxious that Rhodesia should be admitted into the union as soon as possible—that is to say, as soon as its people, of their own free motion, asked for such admission—but the Union Government are also willing to afford fair and generous terms of such admission. As was done in the case of Natal and the Orange Free State at the inception of the Union of South Africa, generous parliamentary representation will be given to Rhodesia; beyond what she will be strictly entitled to on the score of her population."

Her large area and still undeveloped state will make it necessary to promote and accelerate her economic and agricultural development as much as possible. For this purpose it will be necessary at once to acquire, on behalf of the State, the chief means of her development, and to acquire the land and railway rights of the chartered company; and the Union Government would make the necessary financial provision in that behalf. For the same reason, special provision would have to be made for the promotion of land settlement and the extension of the railway system pari passu with the great developments which are contemplated in the union."

Public Service Privileges

"The Union Government consider that the rapid increase of the white population of Rhodesia will be a matter of paramount importance to the Union, of which it will be the most undeveloped and not the least promising province. The existing rights and privileges of the public service will have to be most scrupulously safeguarded; measures will have to be taken to prevent undue administrative centralization, for which the necessary opening exists under the provisions of the South Africa Act. These are the main matters of principle which could be referred to in a statement of policy. But there will doubtless be many other points of importance to the people of Rhodesia which their representatives may urge at a conference and the Union Government may see its way to agree to."

"The views I have placed before you today I will also communicate to the Secretary of State, so that the imperial Government may further consult with you and the Union, and take such steps in regard to Rhodesia as they may deem proper under the circumstances."

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UPPER SILESIA AND DECLINE OF MARK

Present Fall in the Standard
of Currency in Germany Is
Ascribed to Partial Loss of
That Territory Last Summer

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany.—Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian thinker and writer, said that remembrance and hope were like beacons, which shed their double rays on the surrounding darkness. This saying might be aptly applied to Germany today, for the state of the Germans, from 1919 up to the present time, has been one of ineradicable memories of past grandeur—now so remote; and in spite of the present encircling gloom, they hope for a resolute future.

Thus, it may be said that Germany is strong and simultaneously weak; because whenever the victors call upon her to fulfill her treaty obligations, the memories of her former grandeur and her hope to escape the onerous clauses of the Versailles treaty provoke the German Government to resort to all kinds of subterfuge to indefinitely postpone the fulfillment, trusting that something unforeseen will intervene in their favor. This they term "Realpolitik." At present, the leaders of the political party in Germany are speculating on a possible rift among the Allies, especially between England and France. The leaders, too, apparently wish to speculate on the depreciation of their monetary unit; for the recent fall of the German mark is a phenomenon which the leading German financiers can alone explain.

Why Mark Fell in August

The reason for the fall of the mark last August was attributed to the buying of foreign bills of exchange by the Reichsbank to liquidate the installment of the first milliard. Now the same reason cannot hold good at the present time, as the next installment is due at a distant date, and so it is argued that the present decline is due to the part loss of Upper Silesia. Now the decree of the League of Nations, which has been conscientiously proclaimed, has ordered the maintenance of economic relations in Upper Silesia for a period of 15 years, and within this time free trade will be preserved as heretofore between German and Polish Silesia.

Moreover, the German mark remains as the monetary unit in both these parts. Although Poland receives the districts of Pless and Rybnik, which voted in her favor during the plebiscite, and also certain townships lying adjacent to and between these two districts and having coal and mineral resources, nevertheless the economic unity in Upper Silesia has been safeguarded in favor of Germany, and so it would be erroneous to assert that the League's decision reacted unfavorably on the German mark.

Exchange and Exports

It would rather seem as if the German bankers and traders have seized the opportunity to depreciate the mark definitively. In order to convince the world that their bankruptcy prevents them from meeting the money demands imposed on them by the treaty. Apart from other advantages which they hope to reap therefrom, the all-important one is that nothing stimulates exportation more than the fall

of the exchange in the exporting country, the reason being that the producers, who are paid in the coin of the country into which the goods are imported, realize profits in proportion to the difference in exchange between the country exporting the wares, and the country receiving them.

Moreover, the goods manufactured in a country whose exchange is depressed, and which does not need to import raw materials, cost less to produce than in countries with an inflated exchange, so that the goods exported from Germany at the actual rate can be sold at prices which defy all competition. Thus, Germany can not only develop her export trade extensively, but also her traders can oust all foreign competitors from the world's market, without these latter being able to retaliate. And so the result, paradoxical though it may appear, is, however, true—that is to say that, thanks to a deplorable state of finance, coupled with the fall of her exchange, Germany has yet realized the dream of economic penetration without the aid of diplomacy whatsoever!

Effective Financial Weapon

The advantages gained by the declining mark are obvious with regard to German trade, as it gives her a most effective weapon of influence on international finance. There is, however, the other side to the question. Though Germany proceeds to flood the markets of the world with her own goods, she is nevertheless debarred from buying in the market where the exchange is adverse to her, and the fact is rather unfavorable to her, but it is so in a still greater degree to the countries under contract, which are being threatened with a crisis of over-production. And so the countries with the inflated exchange, especially England, where unemployment is reaching an alarming condition, are beginning to consider whether it would not be more advantageous for them to work in conjunction financially with Germany.

The results by depreciating the German mark have thus been achieved by the German leaders, who anticipated this sequel by their maneuvers, with which the speculators of all countries were in league, especially those of Berlin and Frankfurt, which fact has also been acknowledged by the German press. In short the anticipations of those who stage-managed the whole affair have been realized. As for the Upper Silesian question itself, there can be no doubt that the leaders availed themselves of the favorable opportunity to make use of it for the prosecution of these aims.

Already the German press, backed as it always is by the whole nation in matters of foreign policy, is beginning to complain, saying that as they have been deprived of Upper Silesia, consequently they cannot carry out their engagements. It is not necessary, however, to take serious heed of these complaints, as for the last three years they have been reiterated so frequently as to lose their sincerity.

MID-SCOTLAND CANAL PROJECT IS OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An adverse report on the proposed Mid-Scotland Canal, joining up the Firth of Forth and the Clyde, has been prepared by Malcolm McDonald, a director in a leading firm of shipowners in Leith, for presentation to the Town Council of Edinburgh. He says the conviction has been forced upon him that the scheme to mingle the waters of the German Ocean with those of the west coast of Scotland could not eventuate otherwise than as a veritable gigantic twentieth century North Sea bubble.

It had been reported, he said, four years ago, that the estimated cost would be £52,000,000 and that the time occupied in construction would be between 10 and 15 years. The cost would be heavier now. He was of opinion that the statements of estimated traffic and money savings were unable to sustain examination; and that traffic would be diverted from existing routes rather than present trades developing or new ones created. From that Leith and Grangemouth would be the principal sufferers.

For centuries, Mr. McDonald points out, Leith, the port of Edinburgh, had been the chief distributing center for Scotland. The canal promoters said that Glasgow was, by the making of this canal, to be enabled to supersede Leith in the position. Unless a subvention of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 yearly were forthcoming, the bankruptcy of the undertaking would ensue, because to raise the charges to an adequate level would strangle the traffic and thus the disappearance of all revenue would come about.

With one voice and without hesitation, Mr. McDonald said, the Firth of Forth shipowners had declared against the canal. Glasgow owners said it would never be in any sense a commercial success and there could be no inducements for ocean-going ships to use it. Neither soon nor late could this enormously costly project prove in a financial or economic sense other than an immense and disastrous failure. This was a most inopportune time to put forward the plea of naval and strategic requirement when the reduction of armament was the subject of national and international communings, and when the peoples of the earth were groaning under the burdens which existing conditions imposed.

ALFALFA YIELD LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

WATERTOWN, South Dakota.—The average yield of alfalfa seed in South Dakota counties where that crop is grown extensively was 1,000 bushels an acre this year, according to statistics compiled and made public by H. O. Herbrandson, agricultural statistician of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates for this State. The quality is good.

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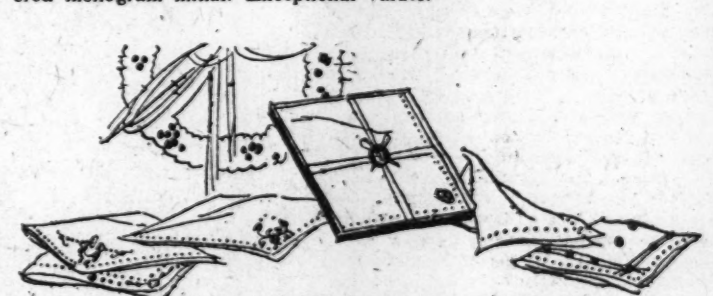
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FUTURE OF BRITISH "TRIPLE ALLIANCE"

Writer Does Not Share Views of Many Persons, That Coal Strike in the Summer Marked the End of Unions' Alliance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It is generally recognized in trade union circles that the recent coal strike was disastrous, not only to the miners themselves, but to those organizations associated with them through the Triple Alliance. The Triple Alliance itself has not fully recovered from the shock which the calling off of the sympathetic strike gave to it, although the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor does not share the views impressed by certain members of the press that the strike marked the end of the alliance.

The wish may be father to the thought; but, depend upon it, the community will hear a great deal more of the Triple Alliance when the inherent weaknesses of its constitution have been revealed, and the leaders can find time from the drugstore and anxiety entailed by the domestic difficulties inside their own organizations to devote their energies to refashioning it to meet the exigencies of modern industrial and economic development.

The inherent and fundamental defect in the constitution and machinery of the Triple Alliance is the fact that one only of the organizations concerned is a distinct and definite entity in itself; both the others are simply associations of loosely knit craft unions with a varied assortment of rules and constitutions of their own that make consistency and unanimity of purpose well nigh impossible.

Loyalty a Leading Consideration

What element of "singleness" in thought and action—uniformity of movement—the past history of the alliance has revealed, has been due entirely to loyalty to the other; to an ingrained feeling that nothing should be done that might tend to embarrass their colleagues or to disclose to the public that there were divisions in the ranks. The British Labor movement rarely washes its soiled linen in public.

When, a little over a year ago, it had become a common habit with the alarmist press to disturb the tranquillity of its readers with scare headlines threatening a general strike, or conveying decisions of the Triple Alliance to move for a walkout, there were many who, knowing something of the rules and regulations of the unions concerned, remained quite undisturbed, gathering unto themselves some consolation by the knowledge that if the facts were as stated, then the executives had taken into themselves authority and power which the rank and file had expressly denied them—an unlikely proceeding in these days of democratic thought.

And this is just where the weakness of the Triple Alliance is felt; while the railwaymen can be called out on to the streets on the instructions of its executive, neither the executives of the Miners Federation of Great Britain or of the National Transport Workers Federation enjoy that power and doubtful privilege. The miners' leaders have ingeniously circumvented the rule which restricts their powers in this connection by taking a ballot vote prior to the negotiations, the wording on the ballot paper designed in such a way that a very healthy and powerful majority in the desired direction is assured.

Effort to Quicken Procedure

It is not suggested that trickery or dishonest motives inspire this, but that the leaders, recognizing the cumbersome machinery that dominates and hampers the activities of the affiliated bodies, have endeavored to expedite matters and "play the field" that swift action can be taken. In addition to which the miners' leaders, by virtue of their numbers and method of representation, keep themselves in touch with the rank and file in a manner not practicable with other trade unions.

The week-end adjournment of intricate negotiations and delicate situations invariably connotes mass meetings in all the mining centers, addressed by delegates who rush home from their labors in London to report progress reached at the conference table. It will be gathered that by this means a fairly safe and reliable expression of opinion of the feeling of their constituents is obtained.

During the prolonged negotiations in the recent coal dispute when and after several offers had been submitted by the coal owners, the action of the leaders in not submitting same to ballot vote was freely criticized, it being frequently argued that the executive was not voicing the opinions of the miners themselves, but was influenced by an aggressive and turbulent minority. To which the ballot vote when taken gave an unqualified denial, demonstrating what the leaders had repeatedly stated, that their members were even unwilling to discuss the proposals, such was their opposition. The National Transport Workers Federation, however, has found it

much more difficult to bring itself into line with the railwaymen and the miners for the purpose of arriving swiftly at a decision.

Much Credit Due to Secretary

It is now over two years ago since the writer, dealing with the Triple Alliance, explained to readers of The Christian Science Monitor that the transport workers were the weakest link in the combination, and but for the energy and zeal of its secretary might have proved a failure. Nothing that Mr. Gosling, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Williams could devise could make up for the anomalies created by the conflicting rules of those organizations affiliated to the National Transport Workers Federation. The instructions issued by the latter to its constituent members in connection with the coal strike revealed that as nothing good before ever did.

That somewhat lively and at times heated debates at the Transport Workers annual general councils meeting disclosed the extraordinary position in which the dockers and others found themselves, a position aggravated by zeal at one port and apathy at another. Thus, London and Glasgow appear to have carried out the instructions placing an embargo on foreign coal with (to the federation) commendable promptitude and discipline, whereas Liverpool, whose dock workers are not usually regarded as leaning unduly toward industrial peace, betrayed a half-hearted willingness to fall into line.

Conflicting Constitutions

Neither the loyalty nor discipline of the Liverpool dockers is here called into question; the matter resolves itself into one of constitution of the respective unions which cater for the different ports. This, among others, is the reason which inspired Mr. Williams and Mr. Bevin to work for amalgamation, with the result that 10 unions formerly affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation are now merged into one, with one constitution, one set of rules, one set of officials and pursuing one policy. As against this, there is the secession of the National Sailors and Firemen Union from the Transport Federation and an attempt to build up a rival organization.

The Trade Union Congress has invariably set its face against the formation of new unions, particularly when composed of a "breakaway" from an existing union, but there is so much to be said in favor of the new body, and so much against the anti-democratic attitude of the parent body that the Parliamentary Committee may be inclined to turn a blind eye to the former's activities.

PLAN TO ALTER OUDH RENT BILL IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Reference has been made on previous occasions to the Oudh Rent Bill as an effort to solve the problems of agrarian reform and discontent in the United Provinces. The bill on inception was considered as a fair attempt to reconcile the very solemn pledges given by Queen Victoria and others to the Taluqdars, who are the great landowners of the Province with the advancing tide of democracy. The Taluqdars gave up many privileges which in the hands of a moderate man would arouse little opposition, but where he was the reverse or left everything in the hands of his agent, might be the means of considerable injustice. They were, however, given the power of ejecting an undesirable tenant and this new clause aroused great opposition, both in the council and in the press. It has since been eliminated.

It should be explained that the heirs of statutory tenants are granted a fixed period of five years from cessation of tenure on the part of the tenant, but the Taluqdars are unwilling to grant hereditary rights and in view of the rights which they have already given up and the very definite pledges which they have been given the government is placed in a very difficult position. It is, however, hoped that the landowners will see their way to meeting the tenants on this point. The matter has been complicated by the withdrawal of some of the opposition members who were on the select committee considering the bill on the grounds that they on consenting to sit on the committee were given to understand that the question of hereditary succession would be debated on its merits, whereas they complain that the government, in effect, treated the matter as closed judge by virtue of what the opposition call their secret pledges to the Taluqdars.

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ALL OF AUSTRIA SHARES IN DEFICIT

National Budget Figures for 1922 Show Deficit Equals Total Loss Through Fall of Crown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Austria's budget figures for 1922 appear even worse than the preliminary estimates, which put the deficit at 140,000,000 crowns. The actual deficit proves to be 165,000,000 crowns. By a strange coincidence this is exactly the amount of the total losses through the fall of the crown, so that the budget would have balanced if the crown had not fallen so calamitously. This shows how great is the need for an improvement and stabilizing of the crown, whose fluctuations cause the greatest perplexity and embarrassment alike to the national finance and private industrial and commercial undertakings.

The state expenditures for 1922 are estimated at 358,000,000 crowns and the revenues at 93,000,000 crowns, leaving the before-mentioned deficit of 165,000,000 crowns. Compared with the previous year, the expenditure increased 266 per cent and the revenues only 216 per cent. The deficit rose from 41,000,000 crowns to 165,000,000 crowns.

Dr. Guertler, the Finance Minister, hopes that these figures will not prove really definitive, as they have been prepared without any reference to the new financial reforms, some of which have already received the sanction of the National Assembly. Amongst these are the increase in railway rates which should yield an additional revenue of 31,000,000 crowns, and the abolition of the food subsidies which should save about 80,000,000 crowns. Consequently the Finance Minister is not asking the National Assembly for a credit in accordance with the amount of the deficit, but only for a credit for the first three months of 1922 to the amount of 40,000,000 crowns.

Correction of Figures

The deficit has been enormously increased through the fall in the Austrian valuta. When the preliminary budget estimates were made up in the early summer, a total deficit of 37,000,000 crowns was anticipated. Later in the summer and in the autumn the crown fell enormously on the foreign money markets, and a correction had to be made in the first figures based on the average exchange between October 1 and 20, which increased the deficit by 127,000,000 crowns. But as the crown fell even more precipitately after October 20, these corrected figures had to be amended and another 130,000,000 crowns or so added to the total deficit.

The present budget figures include provision for the purchase of a whole year's supply of flour, 393,000 tons; six months' supply of condensed milk, 113,000 cases; and three months' supply of fat, 9000 tons. It is proposed now to free the state finances entirely from these food subsidies, which are to cease from January 1, 1922. But these expenditures will not be saved altogether as the state will still have to furnish bread for its employees, as well as for those of the middle classes, who are incapable of supporting themselves. It must not be forgotten that the removal of the food subsidies will intensify the general increase in the cost of living, which will certainly have an unfavorable effect on the state budget. In any case, however, it may be expected that a considerable part of the old expenditure for food subsidies will be saved.

The fall in the Austrian crown has also had a disastrous effect in increasing the national debt. According to the rate of exchange prevailing last spring, the national debt amounted to 236,000,000 crowns. Calculated on the average exchange in the first three weeks of October, this sum has risen to 568,000,000 crowns. Since that time, however, the exchange has fallen over 80 per cent, and how much lower the crown will go before the end of the year, it is

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impossible to tell. At any rate it is to be feared that Austria's national debt will shortly exceed 1,000,000,000 crowns, a truly appalling sum.

Salaries Form Large Item

One of the largest items of expenditure in the budget is for salaries and pensions of the state employees, which has risen from 17,000,000 crowns in 1920-21 to 45,000,000 crowns in 1921-22. Should the government be compelled next year to grant similar pensions on account of the rise in the cost of living, to those which have been given this year, another 45,000,000 crowns must be added to this item, making the total expenditure 77,000,000 crowns.

The Opera House and Burg Theater, which were formerly run at the expense of the imperial court but have now been taken over by the state, entailed a loss of 93,000,000 crowns, as compared with 32,000,000 crowns in the previous year. This loss was incurred in spite of the fact that by raising the prices of all seats, in both opera house and theater, the revenues increased from 77,000,000 crowns to 205,000,000 crowns. Other state institutions with balances on the wrong side were the state printing works, which lost 106,000,000 crowns; the mint, 21,000,000 crowns, and the Military Geographical Institute, 13,000,000 crowns.

Finally, the note circulation, which was 30,000,000,000 crowns on December 31, 1920, is now over 90,000,000,000 crowns, and will certainly be much over 100,000,000,000 crowns before the end of the year. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" truly remarks that Austria is standing on the edge of a precipice and only inflexible determination and energy can save her from utter ruin.

NEW ZEALAND'S RULE IN SAMOA DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—In a recent dispatch the charges made by the white community in Samoa against the New Zealand administration were summarized. The Minister for Internal Affairs, E. P. Lee, has supplemented his reply to these by a detailed statement.

Mr. Lee points out that though he went to Samoa partly to investigate complaints, his chief object was to help. He quotes figures to refute the charge of extravagance, comparing costs under the present system of government with those of German rule. The revenue in 1913-14, under German rule, was £48,541; in 1920-21, under New Zealand rule, it was £149,026. The present staff shows an increase of 39 over the former figure, 37 of whom are accounted for by the medical, wireless education, and public works and survey departments.

The decrease in the native population has been 5 per cent, he states, not 25 per cent, as asserted by the local whites. The total trade of Samoa showed an increase from £529,480 in 1915 to £947,740 in 1920, and New Zealand was in no way to blame for the subsequent setback to trade caused by the drop in the copra and cocoa markets.

"Whatever may have been the mistakes or failures of the Administration under the extraordinary conditions of military occupation, I maintain that the facts and figures which I have enumerated prove conclusively that there is no justification for the sweeping condemnation of New Zealand administration. Under any circumstances I suggest that such condemnation after only 14 months of civil government is not just."

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VICTORIA HOLDING FAST TO FORESTS

Lands Department Effort to Turn Wooded Areas Over to Private Ownership Falls Short—Value of Forest Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Forests Commission of this state has its back against a tree and is showing such energy in its defense of the areas within its charge that the onslaught of the Lands Department has become almost a forlorn hope. At this critical stage, the visit to Victoria of H. D. Tiemann, an American timber expert, has proved peculiarly opportune, and the fact that he has been invited to Victoria by the State Ministry in order to conduct experiments in the kiln-drying of hardwood has made him a most valuable ally of Owen Jones and his colleagues of the Forestry Commission.

"The preservation of existing forests is of vital concern, and Australia must take up that work before it is too late," the visitor assured the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers in his first lecture. "The delay in preserving its forests has resulted in heavy losses to the United States. Six years ago it was exporting wood pulp; today it has to import two-thirds of the wood pulp required for its own use. The importations would have been unnecessary if the forests had been properly controlled."

Government's Timber profits

Victoria has already had reason to recognize the value of forest control. Ten years ago an area of 1200 acres was offered for sale at 15s. an acre, payments to extend over 20 years; the total amount which would have been received by the state would have been £900. In consequence of representations made by the Forestry Department, the land was withheld from sale. The result has been that a timber mill has been operating on this land for 10 years and is still working. The timber on the area, if cut at 1s. 3d. per hundred superficial feet, will return to the government more than £17,000 in royalties, and the commercial value of the timber on the 1200 acres has been estimated at approximately £50,000. The timber mill has given constant employment for 10 years to about 20 men, while if the timber had been burnt off and the land opened to settlement, as proposed, only from two to four men would have been supported by the land.

An illustration of a different kind has been given by Sir Alexander Peacock, the Minister for Forestry, who states that in his electorate there was a land which had not been worth 1s. an acre but, when it was cleared, it was

worth an acre it brought, in to the state £70 an acre.

The Lands Department, however, is seeking to take certain forest areas for the settlement of returned soldiers, and the Minister for Lands, Mr. Oman, has stated that the Lands Department does not intend to purchase land for settlement while there are suitable Crown lands available.

The Forests Commission replies that there are only small isolated pockets of soil available in the forests and these isolated areas would not be suitable for soldier settlers. In the past, it says, large areas of valuable timber-bearing country have been excised for settlement purposes and have degenerated into sheep runs, while other large areas of first class forest lands have been ruined without any successful settlement resulting. Numberless abandoned holdings in the Beech Forest areas have proved that the policy of permitting small selections in the middle of forests is disastrous. Moreover, at the Premier's conference in 1920, recommendations were adopted as to the areas to be reserved in each state for forest conservation. It was agreed that the forest reserves in Victoria should amount to 5,500,000 acres, but at the present time only 4,180,000 acres are held by the commission. The official statement by the commission contains the following:

Where Wood Acres Were Sought

"In the main the applications which the commission has had to refuse recently have been for land on the northern and central plain, bearing valuable red gum, red ironbark, and gray box in quantity. The maintenance of all reserves containing these timbers is absolutely essential to the permanent supply of timber for railways and public works, i.e., for sleepers, piles, beams, poles, sawn timber of all kinds, and fuel. The requirements for this purpose alone exceed 50,000,000 superficial feet annually, and the demand is not likely to diminish, but to increase with the growth of population, and the extension or increase of railway mileage, water supply works, and harbor and municipal works."

"The commission must press its opinion that not an acre of the forest reserves bearing these exceedingly durable hardwoods should be alienated on any plea. Were such a shortsighted policy encouraged and authorized, with, as a result, a serious shortage of railway and public works supplies, the railway commissioners would in a few years have to meet greatly increased costs in line material generally while the safety as well as the life of existing lines would be impaired by the use of softer and less durable material."

DIFFERENTIALS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Readjustment of the rail rate differentials of the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be pressed by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is raising a fund of \$25,000 with which to carry on the contest. The city council has voted to appropriate \$2500 as a contribution to the fund.

REFERENDUM PLAN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Thomas E. Shonk, who is organizing the referendum pledge campaign for the New South Wales Alliance, a temperance society, states that the alliance is aiming at the securing of 100,000 pledges in connection with the next state election, the pledge being as follows:

"I promise that I will not give my first preference vote to any candidate for Parliament who is not pledged to support the democratic principle of an immediate referendum on prohibition, to be decided by a bare majority."

Organizers have been sent out all over New South Wales and it is said that pledges are being signed freely. Mr. Shonk believes that the balance of political parties in the State House is so even that the pledge movement will force the referendum issue. Once granted the right to a referendum, the prohibitionists are confident of the result. It will be remembered that when the Labor Government came into power it refused to take a referendum on the ground that if prohibition were carried the compensation provided for in the act would be an enormous financial burden. The act in question was the work of the previous Holman Government.

EDUCATION BEST ROAD TO PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

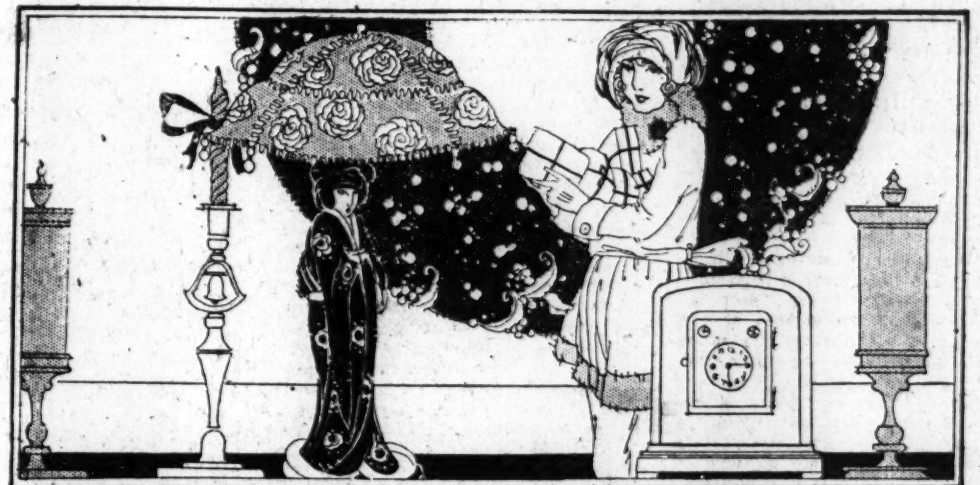
LONDON, Ontario.—Education and not legislation is the new policy of the responsible educationists of Canada, according to Dr. A. S. Grant, head of the Dominion liquor legislation committee, who held a conference here with others of the executive. Although some of the more radical prohibitionists of the country, said Dr. Grant, were advocating compulsory dry measures for Canada, he intimated that most people were gratified at having such a measure as Ontario had obtained, and the best way to improve on this prohibitory legislation would be to educate the people.

The executive decided that before further temperance legislation could become operative in Canada there must be the sentiment of a large majority of people behind it. In recent referendums, electors were "touchy" on the point of personal liberty, and some opposition from this class is expected to any proposal to enforce prohibition on those who are still definitely opposed to it. Dr. Grant is making a tour of the provinces to study, at close range, the temperance situation in the different localities. The situation as to private distilling and the international smuggling of liquor is receiving his special attention, and he intimated that the new federal government would be called upon to strengthen the enforcement of the law governing these activities in Canada.

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Fifth Floor, North

PETITION OF TRUSTEES IS SUBMITTED ON ARGUMENTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Arguments were heard yesterday on the petition of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, filed on December 19, seeking an order enjoining the Directors from declaring vacant their offices as Trustees, pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the petition of the Trustees to resign to the court, and while a bill of the Directors against the Trustees to remove them from office was also pending in the court. The court took the matter under advisement.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk ss. In Equity
Before MR. JUSTICE CROSBY.
Boston, December 20, 1921.
EUSTACE ET AL. v. DICKEY ET AL.
Appearances:
Sherman L. Whipple, Esq., Lothrop Withington, Esq., for the petitioners.
John L. Bates, Esq., for the defendants.

THE COURT: Mr. Whipple: The case is one in which the order of notice is returnable to between Herbert W. Eustace, Lamont Rowlands and Paul Harvey as plaintiffs, and Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal and William R. Rathvon, as defendants and John V. Dittmore and Annie M. Knott, who are alleged and both claim to be directors are joined as defendants.

This is a bill in equity which was filed in this court since the decision was rendered in what has been called the Christian Science case, that is the one brought by the trustees as they were called who were the plaintiffs in the suit in which the opinion was rendered, and the bill of complaint is very short. I will call its many allegations to your Honor's attention.

It alleges that the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey are duly appointed trustees and the plaintiff Rowlands a de facto trustee under a deed of trust dated January 25, 1898, in which Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was donor, and Bates and others donees and trustees. A copy of the deed of trust is annexed to the bill. The bill then states when the parties became trustees, Eustace on December 2, 1912; Rowlands on August 1, 1917 and Harvey on July 5, 1921. All the trustees have held office continuously since the date of their respective appointments, the plaintiff Rowlands having officiated as trustee de facto since the 17th of March, 1919.

The second paragraph: "The plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey desire to resign their respective offices as Trustees under the said Indenture Exhibit 'A', and all the plaintiffs desire to submit their accounts and to be discharged from said Trust and from all further responsibility in connection therewith." And then the prayer is "That an order and decree may be entered by this Honorable Court permitting the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey to resign as Trustees, and that the instrument of trust Exhibit 'A' approving their accounts, and discharging all the plaintiffs from all further responsibility in connection with said Trust."

"2. That a decree may be entered appointing new Trustees succeeding the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs be authorized to convey and transfer the trust property in their hands to such new Trustees," and then follows the prayer for general relief.

This bill was filed in this court on November 23, 1921, a subpoena issued in due course and has been served on all the parties, but no one has as yet appeared. I think, and no one has filed an answer in the suit.

The trust deed provides in Article 10 for the filling of vacancies in the trusteeship. A great deal of popular misapprehension has existed with regard to how new trustees should be appointed, but the provision is very simple. When a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship, if any occurs, I—that is the donor, Mrs. Eddy—reserves the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire so long as I am alive; but if I do not elect to exercise this right the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy—and of course in the way provided under the deed of trust for filling a vacancy, and the only way is for the trustees so to do. But in such a case, of course, no trust will ever fall for want of appointment of trustees. These trustees conceived it would be their privilege, if there were any doubt as to the selection of new trustees, or if they did not wish to take the responsibility, to come to the court and ask the court which has plenary power to accept their resignations and settle their accounts and discharge them and appoint new trustees. There is a precedent in our books for such a procedure. In a case somewhat analogous to this, although in that case the beneficiary had the right by the trust deed, to himself or herself appoint a new trustee as well as to remove an old one. But in that case the court in substance laid down the principle that the duty of the court in the appointment of a new trustee was paramount and subservient to the petition for right to resign and have his accounts settled and a new trustee appointed was recognized and dealt with by the court and an order and decree were entered accordingly. So having that in view upon that principle the trustees have here filed their resignations with this court. They ask that they may lay down the trust in an orderly manner; that its very best business interests shall be handed over to the new trustees to be appointed by the court in a way that will do the least harm and detriment to the trust itself. I think it fair to say, because while it isn't anywhere alleged it appears from certain exhibits that are attached to the petition which I shall refer to in a moment, these trustees hoping in a friendly way, a friendly spirit of co-operation with the directors—hoping thus to act, offered to resign and as they resigned appoint new trustees as their successors, people whom they

hoped would try to make certain would be proper and fit for the discharge of the trust and agreeable to all those who were interested. The directors desired them to do so at once, without inspecting their books or settling their accounts. That they declined to do, and that was the reason why they turned over the exercise of this power of appointment or attempted to turn it over to the court, for the court to exercise it. They have held themselves in readiness for an accounting at any moment. They notified, or invited the directors who are beneficiaries or represent the beneficiaries of the trust, to have a full examination of their books and administration and point out whatever they had to criticize, if anything, and if not, to approve the accounts, and to do it immediately and promptly. The directors in pursuance of that suggestion sent accountants to the Publishing House, who have spent a good deal of time there—I do not know how many of them but they have spent most of the time until recently, spent a good deal of time until within a few days, on the examination of the books. But the examination of their books appeared to have been for some other reason than the one for this the opportunity was granted, although it was perfectly proper, their right to examine the books for any purpose. At all events it appears that the directors found in the books certain things which they desired to criticize, which I suppose will be incorporated in their answer when they file an answer in this case, and on which, if we do not agree, there should be a proper hearing. But on the basis of that and some other things the directors addressed a note to the trustees based upon the power which this court has said the directors have to declare vacancies in the trusteeship for such reasons that to them may seem expedient. They sent the letter to two of the trustees who are still in office, and which trustees replied, indicating the purpose on the part of the directors to remove the trustees, although the directors have themselves pending in this court a suit for the removal of the trustees, and although this bill in equity which I have just read to your Honor, was on file in this court in which the resignations of the trustees have been submitted to the court with the request that their accounts be examined by the court and that their resignations be accepted. That is, the directors undertook to do what they had asked the court to do and what we also joined in asking the court to do. Thereupon the trustees filed in this court the bill which I have just referred to, a petition for a restraining order, an injunction, and it is on that petition and the order of notice on that petition that the hearing comes up this morning. The petition is in substance this:

"1. Since the filing of the bill in the above entitled cause, the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey have received from the defendants, other than the defendant Dittmore, (in which sense the word 'defendants' is hereinafter used) communications in which the defendants, without regard to the pending bill in which these plaintiffs have submitted to the Court their resignations, threaten themselves to attempt the removal of the plaintiffs as Trustees under the Deed of Trust of January 25th, 1898. Copies of said communications are hereto annexed, marked respectively 'A' and 'B'."

These plaintiffs have sent letters in reply, copies of which are hereto annexed, marked respectively 'C' and 'D'."

These plaintiffs aver upon belief that there exist no facts which warrant the removal from office, and that the charges, so called, contained in said letters Exhibits 'A' and 'B' are either frivolous and baseless or insufficient to warrant such action as the defendants threaten; that the defendants do not and cannot constitute a fair and impartial tribunal to determine said questions, by reason of prejudice and personal hostility; that the proposed 'hearing' is one in which the defendants propose to sit not only as judges but as accusers and prosecutors."

Of course they are the same ones who are plaintiffs in this court, and the removal. It would appear that they were to sit in judgment upon their own petition in this court, being plaintiffs, or parties."

"2. These plaintiffs however do not desire, under existing circumstances, to continue to hold their offices as Trustees. They intend and desire only that they may lay down their trust in an orderly manner under the jurisdiction and direction of this Court, and that a decree be entered discharging them from the Trust and appointing their successors after an examination of their stewardship and accounts, and a determination of items in said accounts, if any, which the defendants may dispute or controvert."

"3. These plaintiffs aver upon belief, that if the defendants are permitted to carry out their threat of removal of these plaintiffs as Trustees, great and unnecessary harm and injury would be done to the Trust and the orderly administration of its business; that if the defendants should attempt to declare vacant the offices of these plaintiffs as Trustees, the question would still remain to be determined by the Court as to whether such action on the part of the defendants had been a proper exercise of the power of removal; and in such case the defendants would have no power to appoint the plaintiffs' successors, inasmuch as the Deed of Trust provides only that the Trustees themselves may fill vacancies in their own Board; that, accordingly it would be necessary for application to be made to this Honorable Court for the appointment of new Trustees, which application has already been made by these plaintiffs in the above entitled cause."

"4. These plaintiffs further aver that these defendants have already brought

an action in this Honorable Court which is now pending, entitled Dickey et al. v. Eustace et al., and numbered 32701, Equity, on the docket thereof, in which the defendants have applied to the Court to remove these plaintiffs, or of them from office, on grounds stated in said bill. And these plaintiffs, say, upon advice, that both the plaintiffs and defendants having applied to this Court, the defendants to cause the removal of the Trustees, and the Trustees themselves asking that their resignations be accepted,—it is not fit or proper that these defendants should seek to evade the jurisdiction of the Court to which both plaintiffs and defendants have submitted themselves, and themselves take action inconsistent with the orderly administration of justice by this Honorable Court."

"Accordingly, these plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be restrained and enjoined from conducting proceedings having for their object or purpose the removal of these plaintiffs from their office as Trustees, pending the determination by this Honorable Court of the issues raised in the suits between the respective parties which are herein now pending."

That is verified by the affidavit of the two petitioners. Now the charges, or questions as to the accounts which the directors have found themselves enabled to raise, are stated in their letter of the 14th of December. The bill was filed on—

THE COURT: That letter is a very long letter. I read it this morning. I take it the charges are of various kinds and they are reasons given for the removal and include the wasteful expense of money and other things, all of which charges are denied by the plaintiffs. Am I right in assuming that the real question in this case, so far as it relates to the present proceeding, involved in this application for a restraining order, is whether these plaintiffs, Eustace and Harvey, may be removed by the directors and their successors appointed by the directors, or whether their resignations must be accepted by the court and the court appoint their successors.

MR. WHIPPLE: I don't think there is any question that the directors cannot appoint their successors, not the slightest question about it, because there is no provision for the directors appointing them, no provision in the trust deed for the appointment of their successors, except that the trustees themselves can fill vacancies; that is, where a vacancy occurs the other trustees fill it.

THE COURT: Do you concede, aside from the proceedings which are pending, that the directors would have the power to remove these trustees without any cause whatever?

MR. WHIPPLE: I do not so understand under the decision of the Supreme Court. I understand that the court has pointed out in its recent opinion how they should proceed, that they should give a hearing. If they have a right to do that, for any cause whatever there would be no need of giving a hearing, because a hearing implies a judicial determination of a fact. That is, the Supreme Court hasn't said, whatever it may have said about that part of it, that they could remove the trustees appointed under this deed of trust without a hearing, and a hearing means the kind of a hearing that is implied under such circumstances.

THE COURT: I did not mean to interrupt you.

MR. WHIPPLE: The court even has indicated the very broad power on the part of the directors for removal, and the exercise of a very broad power and discretion, but not the power to remove merely for prejudice or personal hostility or for some whimsical or ulterior purpose not connected with the good of the trust. In other words they are given broad powers as to the determination of causes which affect the administration of the trust, but I do not understand that they have said that the same rule which has always guided the court with regard to these matters has been abrogated, namely, that there should be a real hearing and a real judicial determination of some fact.

THE COURT: The court did hold that the removal of Rowlands, if that is the name of the man who was attempted, would be removed that the directors did have power to remove him after hearing.

MR. WHIPPLE: Quite right.

THE COURT: I assume that acting reasonably they would have the power to remove a trustee?

MR. WHIPPLE: No question about it.

THE COURT: Without the consent or approval of the court?

MR. WHIPPLE: I am not so sure of that under—

THE COURT: That was what was done in the case that was decided?

MR. WHIPPLE: I hadn't quite finished. I am not so sure of that when the trustees have presented their resignations to the court. Does your Honor happen to be familiar with the case of Bowditch v. Banuelos, 1 Gray 220, in which a similar question was raised?

THE COURT: I was only stating what I understood had been decided in the other case.

MR. WHIPPLE: Now there isn't of course—the opinion in that case is too plain for any discussion. I have said it gives them very broad powers. Your Honor asked me whether they could remove without the authority and approval of the court. If they had done it when no litigation was pending, I would say "Yes." The court has nothing to do with it unless the causes which they assign are frivolous and are not assigned in good faith, or if they haven't given a proper and fair hearing, or if they have done it for purposes not reasonable but against the interests of the trust. That would be a matter that would have to be considered later. But another question arises when the directors have, instead of exercising that power, ap-

plied to the court for a decree removing the trustees; or when the trustees themselves have submitted their resignations to the court. That gives the court jurisdiction of the cause and it is such a case that was decided in Bowditch v. Banuelos.

THE COURT: Am I right in assuming that the application to the court was made in a suit which was brought prior to the time of the decision of the case?

MR. WHIPPLE: No, your Honor, the application to the court is brought in a suit—

THE COURT: I mean the suit brought by the directors.

MR. WHIPPLE: The directors, yes.

THE COURT: In which you say they ask that the court may remove them. That was a suit brought way back, before the hearing and decision in the recent case?

MR. WHIPPLE: Before the hearing before the Supreme Court, but after the hearing before Judge Dodge where all the facts were found.

THE COURT: And the petition which you bring now for Eustace and Harvey, is a petition which has been brought since the decision.

MR. WHIPPLE: Since the opinion and by reason of the opinion, because the trustees do not wish to retain their offices; they wish to resign office and have their accounts reviewed by the court and settled under the familiar rule that every trustee is entitled to have the accounts reviewed and settled; generally speaking in analogous trusts they will not permit the resignation of a trustee until his accounts are settled.

THE COURT: Do you assume that the directors could remove these two trustees had it not been for these proceedings in the other case where they sought the intervention of the court?

MR. WHIPPLE: No, your Honor; but I do not think they can proceed to do it because of our bill that we have filed before they took any action in the matter. I think the fact that they also have a bill pending is a circumstance to be considered, which wholly gives this court jurisdiction.

MR. BATES: Will you pardon an interruption, Mr. Whipple?

MR. WHIPPLE: Well, if you will ask his Honor, I am perfectly willing. I am only replying to his Honor's question. If you think those ought to be interfered with.

MR. BATES: I thought if we could argue on the same premises. In regard to the case that was brought by the directors, paragraph 12 of the bill reads as follows:

"12. That plaintiffs are advised and therefore aver that the plaintiffs Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott, composing the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Directors of said The First Church of Christ, Scientist, have the right to declare the trusteeship of said defendants vacant for such reasons as to them may seem expedient, but they have been temporarily restrained from exercising such right by the foregoing order of the court, and plaintiffs, as aforesaid, do not waive any right they may have to remove a Trustee under said trust deed by reason of any prayer for relief hereinafter contained. But said Board being temporarily enjoined from taking such action, plaintiffs apply to this Honorable Court representing that the facts complained of hereinabove set forth have arisen since the issuance of said injunction and require the prompt removal of said defendants acting as Trustees under said deed."

So it isn't a case where we applied to the court for the removal of the trustee because at the time we were temporarily restrained from doing it. With that restraint gone, we proceeded to do it.

MR. WHIPPLE: That only accentuates what I said. They applied to the court to get the assistance of the court, and then later although protesting that they have the power, they then, without dismissing the bill, leaving it on the files of the court, they say, "We think we will undertake to do the job which we asked the court to do." Either the court is not quick enough for us or for some other reason they say, "We will undertake to do it." When I replied to your Honor's question I said I think it is merely a circumstance that gives this court jurisdiction of the termination of this trust and the appointment of successors to these trustees, and if they asked to have it dismissed the court would still hold it for that purpose. The more important thing is, and the one that comes exactly under the authority of the case I have cited, is that the trustees themselves have requested the court to take jurisdiction for a purpose which the court can do. 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which we ask to have heard. If your Honor would order, as is usual in such cases, the answers filed before the end of the present week, we would be ready to go to a hearing on those, and as soon as their objections to these accounts are heard and disposed of we should urge as strongly as anyone could the passing over of this trust into other hands. But I don't see how it can be avoided, because your Honor cannot appoint Trustees except upon some application, and if they come into this case, or if they come into another case, the question has got to be heard as to whether they may have exercised their power properly, and the question has got to be heard as to who should succeed the present Trustees. Much less time, we think, will be taken to have these issues which are now presented before the Court heard and determined, and we urge that it be done.

MR. BATES: May I please the Court: There is but one real issue in this matter, and that is as to whether or not these Trustees, whom we claim have been derelict in their duty and wasted the trust, are entitled, notwithstanding the decision of the Court, to remain in office until after the Court has passed upon all questions of difference that may arise between them and the Directors. We don't object to their resigning. We have no malice towards them whatsoever. We would take no satisfaction in removing them, except as it is our duty to remove them. We prefer to the trouble of resigning and not put us to the trouble of removing them.

Their counsel comes in here and deliberately misstates the situation, apparently, because he says they have tendered their resignations to the Court. A half truth is as bad as though none of the truth was told. They submit their resignations to the Court. Not at all. They have asked the Court after all these disputes that may arise between them and the Directors have been settled to then allow them to resign and to depart. They don't tender any resignations. There is nothing on file in the nature of a resignation or anything that can be construed as such. Why, if they would tender their resignations, we would ask this Court to accept them. They could be accepted inside of fifteen minutes, and that trust would go on, and instead of being injured by the change would begin to prosper from the moment that they were eliminated from it. But they won't tender them. I ask my brother now to submit them to the Court and let the Court accept them. He won't do it. It is the condition "Accept them after we have been discharged, after all matters in dispute have been determined by this Court," even though it may take as long as this other dispute did, a matter of three years, "and in the meantime," say these Trustees, "we will hold on, no matter if the trust is running behind \$1000 a day." No matter if, instead of bringing in half a million net profits a year under their independent management it has so fallen off that they are now running behind and making no profits; that makes no difference to them. The important thing to them is that Mr. Eustace wants to move to California, and he wants to have everything settled before he goes. It is not his home; he belongs here in Boston, but he is going to move to California. I don't think blame him for that. I should think he would go as far as he could, but why should he demand that these Directors act in the dark in regard to their accounts? They have been carrying them on for two years and nine months independently of any supervision whatsoever.

We don't know what has happened. Our auditors tell us it will take four months to audit these accounts, at the least. Are we to wait four months with those men in charge, mispending the money, as we claim, and at any rate daily bringing the trust into such a condition that it is likely to, entirely fail, to be entirely wasted, if they continue? What is the objection to their having their accounts settled in court, if they want to? We don't object to it. All we do object to is their coming in here and saying that they won't get out. They say, "We want to get out." They want to resign, they want to be relieved, but they won't do it until somebody has given them a coat of whitewash and tells them they are all right and allows them to proceed, and they have asked the Directors to do that, even though they knew that the Directors had absolutely no knowledge upon which they have the right to give them any such clean bill of health as has been suggested by one of their counsel. Why, my clients would be unworthy of the positions they occupy as Directors of this church if they consented to any such arrangement as that without knowing what the facts actually are.

These charges which have been prepared in this communication are not all the charges. We don't know what they will be when these auditors have completed their account that will take four months. How can we tell? But we do know that the charges are sufficient, and we believe that there is sufficient evidence. If there is not we shall not remove them on the hearing. If there is, now assuming that no order is issued by this Court restraining us from doing it.

My brother talks about it being an orderly way to come in here. Did he come in in an orderly way? No. After two years and nine months or thereabouts of litigation that has greatly troubled this great church, a decision has come down in regard to this litigation sustaining the authority of the Directors as the governing body of this church, and prescribing or recognizing their duties in regard to this trust. Before a decree can be entered these Trustees come in here and say, "We have got one more chance. We will file our bill. We will submit our resignations to the Court after we have been given this clean bill of health, and we will prevent their getting possession of this trust and operating it under the government of the church, or its governing body, as this decision says." Was it orderly for him to rush in here with this litigation even

before the decree was entered? That is what he did. What was his object in doing it? He gets here before your Honor, and he says, "If they had removed us before we brought this litigation we could not have objected." And yet he brings his petition before the decree has been entered and before it was possible to take any action under it.

He bewails the fact that we have not filed any answer, that we have not completed the pleadings. Well, I submit, your Honor, we have intention-ally not filed any answer. We believe that this Supreme Court has considered this matter with great care. We believe that this litigation is something that ought to be stopped. We believe that in the interests of the Court and of this great church, and of this trust that ought to be great, that it should cease. We don't believe that these questions should be tried over again. My brother sets the stage, paints the scenery a little bit differently, and invites us in to try out the same questions again, says, "Come on, we will have a nice turn." We refuse to come unless the Court says we ought to. We say that what they are trying to do is to circumvent the recent decision of the Court, that they are trying to nullify it indirectly, that they have not asked for re-argument, but that in this way they propose to make it of no effect, that they propose to get a restraining order to restrain the Directors from doing the very thing that this litigation has resulted in the Supreme Court saying they have a right to do.

We are not going to get at issue on these things, for if we get at issue on these things, there is no knowing how long the delay will be.

My brother has read his reply, the reply of his clients to some of the charges that have been made in this letter, and then he has the assurance, with all his vast experience as a lawyer, to try to present the idea to your Honor that these are such simple little questions that they can all be decided in a few minutes, and he is ready any time we file the answer, to go into court and decide them right there and then before your Honor. Does that sound reasonable in view of what has taken place? Are matters tried in that way? Would there not have to be masters, and auditors and reports and decisions of the court, and appeals, and exceptions and all those things? Everyone knows that these matters, if they are in dispute—and they are in dispute—cannot be tried out in the brief time that Mr. Whipple suggests they could be. If they cannot be, then, on this theory, these trustees are to stay here in power for two or three years, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the trust, notwithstanding that, as we allege, that they have so lost the confidence of the Christian Scientists of the world, that that trust cannot be successful until they are eliminated from it.

I say that such a proposition as that is so absurd that it cannot be entertained by this court for a minute, and there is no excuse for trustees who have failed in a trust, being kept in a trust until they have settled their accounts.

THE COURT: If those trustees were removed by the directors, would there remain other trustees?

MR. BATES: There would not.

THE COURT: Who would carry on the business?

MR. BATES: There would be a business manager and editors, but if we are allowed to proceed, we propose to come into court at once and ask your Honor to appoint three men—as we have a right to do under that decision—three men who would be acceptable in accordance with the Manual. There need be no interregnum though. There is a business manager there, there are editors there. There need be no interregnum at all.

The orderly way that my brother speaks of would be different if he was willing to pursue it. The orderly way would be in accordance with the precedent in the past history of this trust. Whenever a trustee has resigned or died, the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of trustees in accordance with the terms of the trust deed. But, they have filled it with someone known to be acceptable to and regarded as suitable by the directors. They have cooperated with them in doing that thing. That would be the orderly way now, but under the decision of this court almost a month ago, Mr. Rowlands was declared not to be a trustee and to be properly removed two years and a half ago. We have asked them to fill that vacancy, and they have said no, they will not do it, because they have left it to the court. If they had filled that vacancy, there would be someone to fill the vacancy caused by their removal.

They have stated in effect to us that they did not purpose to put themselves in that position, that they did not purpose to have anybody in there who would select their successors. But, if they were willing to cooperate, as they first gave it to the world, they would have resigned. One after the other and have put someone in there having the confidence of the governing board of this Church and having the confidence of the Christian Scientists of the world. No; they have refused to do that. They have refused to act in accordance with precedents; they have refused to act in an orderly manner. They have sought to go into this court and, for one reason or another, prolong their existence as trustees by having everything that can arise between them in the way of dispute, determined by this court, before their resignations can be offered or accepted. We say that is not reasonable and not an orderly way for them to proceed.

Having put us in that position, there is no question but what we have the right of removal, and if no one having the appointing power is left, we can come to this court with our petition, which has been drafted in case it should be needed, a petition asking your Honor or some justice of this court who may be sitting at the time, to appoint three trustees who shall carry on that work, and the trust can-

not be allowed to fall for lack of trustees.

My brother seems to forget some of the wording of that decision. I only wish to read one or two paragraphs from it, in order that we may have those parts which are vital to this question before us. [Reading]

"The power conferred upon these two classes of church functionaries to declare vacancies for such reasons as to them may seem expedient imposed a continuing duty to maintain a certain intimacy of knowledge as to the work of the trustees in order to be able constantly to act intelligently. It was a power conferred with a trust. The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the trust deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully. This duty was given to the donees of the power by virtue of their respective positions in the church. In a sense this position was kindred to that of trustees clothed with a power coupled with an interest, in the survivors of whom the authority continues for the purpose of effectuating the object of the power."

As trustees—as the court describes us—in regard to these matters, we cannot give them the releases they have asked for. They denied that they have asked for them, but you will notice in that letter that the letter itself states they have, for the letter itself states the same conditions in its last paragraph. It states that they will not get out, practically until after their accounts have been settled by the court and the questions have been determined. The very petition on which they ask for the restraining injunction, makes the statement that they want their resignation accepted after all matters that have arisen or may arise, between them and the directors, have been determined. Determined is a word that means a final conclusion, although the final conclusion may be years away. When we say that is the condition that they ask as a condition of their getting out, they say, "We did not ask any such thing." They go to work and state it over and over again. They state it in the letter reply, which they have put into their petition, and they have stated it in this petition itself.

Again reading from this decision: [Reading]

"The result is that the board of five directors have the power, if they act in accordance with law and the terms of the trust deed of January 25, 1898, to effect the removal of a trustee under that deed."

And again: [Reading]

"The words of the trust deed are that vacancies in the trusteeship may be declared 'for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.' That is a broad phrase. Expediency is a word of large import. It comprehends whatever is suitable and appropriate in reason for the accomplishment of the specified object. In this connection it includes whatever may rationally be thought to conduce to the welfare of the trust. It means that the genuine judgment of the named church authorities honestly exercised is to prevail. The discretion of those possessing the power of removal, when applied in good faith, is not subject to reexamination in respect of its wisdom. The judgment of the court cannot be substituted for the discretion of the constituted authorities, when fairly exercised. Whether the decision be right or wrong is not for the courts to decide. The power of removal cannot be put forth maliciously, whimsically, or capriciously. The function of the court is to ascertain whether the terms of the deed of trust have been observed, whether the proceedings have been regular, whether the cause assigned is one sufficient to warrant removal, whether fair opportunity has been accorded the trustee to present his side of the matter so as to satisfy the requirements of natural justice, whether the decision is within the scope of the power conferred and whether the final action appears to have been in the exercise of good faith and an honest judgment or to have been arbitrary and lacking in the ordinary element of fairness. This does not necessarily imply that a formal hearing must be had before removal. Nevertheless a hearing ordinarily is important to the decision of such a question."

I omitted reading a line: [Reading] "Circumstances may be conceived to exist, which would render a hearing futile. Nevertheless a hearing is ordinarily important to the decision of such a question."

It hardly can be held to be a capricious or arbitrary exercise of power for the directors to determine that, because a radical difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the church Manual existed between them and the trustees, the welfare of the trust required the removal of one of the trustees. It is not for us to pass upon the wisdom of such action. The only question is whether it was arbitrary and capricious and not in good faith. One of the grounds stated in the resolution of removal was that Mr. Rowlands did not recognize the importance of promoting the interests of Christian Science by following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in our Church By-Laws and had shown a disposition to pervert their meaning and annul their effect.

"The directors cannot be said to have acted arbitrarily or capriciously in removing one only of the trustees, because the same grounds appear to have existed for removing all the trustees. It is their honest judgment upon the question of expediency in this regard which must prevail and not that of any other body or magistrate."

convenient that decision. It is an attempt on the part of these trustees to render it null and of no effect. It is an attempt to hold onto their trust and to prevent the rehabilitation of it that is sadly necessary, and that can begin at once if those directors are given the responsibility in regard to it that they are given by that decision.

We do not fear any harm from these trustees leaving. We have parties of experience and ability who, if they are called upon, will, at 10 minutes' notice, effectually take charge of that trust and carry it forward not only without loss, but progressively, and to its great advantage.

I direct your Honor's attention particularly to the fact that these questions that are here submitted in regard to delaying these accounts, are personal to themselves alone and do not concern the welfare of the Trust itself. They have lost out of sight apparently the welfare of the Trust in their desire themselves in some way to get a release that will allow Mr. Eustace to go to California; Mr. Rowlands to go back to Piquette and Mr. Harvey to go to that far-distant city of New York. Personal entirely. There is nothing in this petition that indicates care for the welfare of the trust except their assertion that if they are removed it will be detrimental to the trust.

Now I submit that on their own petition there is sufficient to show that it should not be granted. We might have filed affidavits after affidavits to answers respecting the issues on these questions. But it did seem to me as if that was exactly what was desired and what we ought not to do, because the moment we get at issue on these questions, then we are off on another two years' voyage and we do not want to go upon another two years' voyage in that same company and we do not think we ought to be required to do it. We would rather have filed affidavits after affidavits to answer this question, and have this question settled as to whether or not this decision of the Supreme Court does not give us this power; whether or not we are not in a position where we ought to do it. We would rather have this question settled as to whether or not this decision of the Supreme Court does not give us this power; whether or not we are not in a position where we ought to do it.

Now I want to call your attention to the petition and confine myself largely to that, because I say on the face of it it does not entitle them. In view of this recent decision, to what they are here asking for. The first paragraph of it asserts that the directors are threatening to attempt to remove the plaintiffs as trustees, and as evidence of it copies of communications are hereto annexed. That threat—in so far as it is a notice of a hearing of these charges, or of a notice of a legal right, and a courteous notice that the directors propose to consider that question, unless in some way they haven't a right to do it because of this pending legislation.

MR. WHIPPLE: Litigation. Governor; you are not in the Legislature now.

MR. BATES: I thought I had been listening to you up in the Constitutional Convention.

MR. WHIPPLE: I thought you didn't know where you were.

MR. BATES: Pardon me if I got mixed. In other words, that is no reason why we should be restrained because we propose to remove them, because the Supreme Court has just said that it is one of our prerogatives and it implies that it is our duty when circumstances exist that require it, for the welfare of the trust. "These plaintiffs aver upon belief that there exist no facts which warrant their removal from office, and that the charges, so-called, contained in the said letters Exhibits 'A' and 'B' are either frivolous and baseless or insufficient to warrant such action as the defendants threaten." I submit, your Honor, there is enough in the knowledge of this court in the way of lack of possible harmony on the part of these trustees and the governing body of this church that has the highest responsibility, that there is enough of that alone not only to warrant, but to require it. Lack of harmony between beneficiaries and trustees has been regarded by the courts as sufficient reason for the removal of trustees. Lack of harmony between members of a board, in constant disagreement, has been regarded as sufficient for their removal, the reason being apparent that where there is lack of harmony there cannot be effective administration. So that in what has been averred—not sworn to, but averred—by these trustees in this letter that they attach to their petition as Exhibit "C" and "D," there is enough animus on their part, on the part of these trustees, to show that it is impossible for them to work in harmony with the board of directors, in harmony with the conduct of this trust which for two years and a half they have been undertaking to run absolutely independently of everybody. They aver that no facts exist which warrant the removal; that the charges, so-called, contained in the said letters and exhibits "A" and "B" are either frivolous and baseless or insufficient. Can you Honor read these exhibits "A" and "B" and imagine the condition of a man's mind who says that those charges, as serious as any that could be made against a trustee, are frivolous and insufficient? And as to the baselessness of them, I submit that their own letter shows that they are not baseless, for they confess in nearly every instance in regard to them, but they seek to divert the blame from their own shoulders to some one else, or they seek to justify what we allege them to have done outright by alleging there is some parallel somewhere else that they followed. They are not baseless on their own admission. They are not frivolous on the most casual examination of any intelligent man. The trustees who allow their trust to run behind instead of making a half-million dollars a year run behind at the rate of a thousand dollars a day with amounts increasing, certainly cannot consider that knowledge is insufficient as to their capacity, to run the trust,

and that the welfare of the trust demands their removal. That is only one thing, but there are others that in the minds of Christian Scientists are equally important, and many others that in the minds of civil courts would be equally important. Some of these charges relate to charges that are only proper to come before ecclesiastical courts, and yet they ask this court to restrain an ecclesiastical body that has been found by this court within a month to have authority, and ask that it be restrained from acting.

It would be almost impossible to believe that such an event could happen, did we not have it here before us and have been listening to it for the last hour or more. I am not going to be drawn into a controversy with Mr. Whipple in regard to the charges that we have made or their answers in regard to them; nothing further than to say that they are issues which have got to be tried out and would take a long time.

The replies that have been made by the trustees are inaccurate in many particulars and we believe untrue, but they haven't been sworn to and there is no occasion to consider them here because the question of the right of this body to proceed lawfully is not affected by that question or these issues which they would seek to raise here. If this body does not find these charges that they claim are true, then there will be no removal on account of them. If it does find they are true, they will exercise the power that the court says is theirs. They claim that the defendants do not and cannot constitute an impartial tribunal to determine such questions by reason of prejudice and personal hostility. This is in itself merely an assertion. There is nothing to prove it except the probability that they feel they have so treated these defendants in the statements they have made during the last two and a half years in regard to them which haven't been true, that they feel perhaps they cannot expect them to be impartial. But so far as it stands here, there are no specifications and there is nothing to substantiate their claim. But if it is true that there is personal hostility between the heads of this church, its board of directors and these trustees, then they have stated a reason why they as trustees, being the underbody, should be removed or should get out, because that hostility would prevent the efficient exercise of the trust. But as matter of law this is not a reason, a valid reason for an injunction. There are several decisions to that effect. This body is created as a tribunal by the trust deed, and the court has found, and it is not for those who have been appointed to that trust to object to the tribunal that the donor of the trust has made the proper tribunal to consider this question, and it is not for them to come in and attempt to substitute some other tribunal on the ground that this tribunal cannot give them a fair and impartial trial. And the decisions are to that effect.

These plaintiffs, however, do not desire under existing conditions to continue to hold their offices as trustees. They intend and desire now that they may lay down their trust in an orderly manner under the jurisdiction and direction of this court and that a decree be entered discharging them from the trust and appointing their successors. Here comes the joker. Here comes the half truth that has been told. "After"—they desire that they may be discharged and their successors appointed "after an examination of their stewardship and accounts" and "to determine the items in said accounts, if any, which the defendants may dispute or controvert." In other words we have got to wait four months before we can get a complete audit of these accounts, before we can know what we ought to complain of finally and what we ought not to. We have got to wait that time and then come in here and tell these trustees what we think are wrong and wait until all these questions are tried out before the court before they want their resignations accepted, or before they have offered to have them accepted. And yet they come in here trying to present the appearance of being

trustees who are willing to resign and to get out, and I suspect that if they were allowed to continue the way this trust is going there would actually be no property left for any new trustees to take charge of, if they were allowed to pursue the course that their counsel asked that they may be allowed to pursue here.

What would that mean? Why, if that was the policy to be adopted on a trial, it would mean that any trustee, feeling the halter draw because of his mismanagement, could appeal to the court and say "I would like to have my accounts audited and until they are adjusted I want to hold on to my position," and the more evil he had done the more things there were to be tried out by the court to see whether he was right or wrong, he could stay in his position and it would eventuate, possibly, in a man doing so many things that were wrong that he could never be removed from his trust because there wouldn't be time to decide them before he would come to a natural end. It is an impossible proposition that my brother suggests here for the court to follow—to assist his trustees to what he calls an orderly determination of their trust.

And one more word in regard to that question of their resignation. If they had resigned, one after the other, and allowed their successors to be chosen, of course this trouble would not arise; but they have refused to do that, and yet all the precedents of this Trust have been done in that way. All the preceding Trustees who got out had the vacancies filled by election by those who were left in the Trust, and the vacancies have not been allowed to continue. They come in here and ask this Court to accept their resignations on condition, and to appoint their successors on condition, that they themselves lay down the conditions, when they know that it is not necessary for this Court to accept their resignations but that if they want to get out they can resign and accept their own resignations and elect their own successors. In other words, they are appealing to this Court to do something when they have no standing, because they are asking the Court to do something that they can do for themselves.

I was going by Carnegie Hall one night in New York, I remember, and I saw a large crowd standing around there, and I thought I would go in and see what was going on. They were holding a Socialist meeting. I heard Mr. Debs speak, and then a woman got on to the platform and she began to talk very loudly, and I remember one thing that she said. It was the only thing said I do remember, but she made this remark. She said, "The meanest man on earth is the man who gets down on his knees and asks God to do something for him that he ought to be able to stand up and do for himself."

These Trustees are asking this Court to do something for them that they, if they had the good of this Trust and the good of the cause at heart, would do for themselves in the manner pointed out by all the precedents in the history of this Trust.

"The plaintiffs aver upon belief that if the defendants are permitted to carry out their threat of removal of these plaintiffs as Trustees, great and unnecessary harm and injury would be done to the Trust and the orderly administration of its business."

I submit, your Honor, that that charge is not made in good faith. They do not say that there is any harm to come from their resignation. Oh, they say that they were all ready to resign if we had given them an acquittance. There is no more harm could come from their removal than from their resignation. But, apart from that, as a matter of law, I submit that there are a host of decisions, scores of them running all through twenty-two different States of this Union, which say that an injunction, which is always a matter of discretion, cannot be granted on a general representation that harm and injury will result if it is granted. They all say that there must be specifications as to how, and why, and in what manner the injury will result.

So that, on its face, this representation, while seeming to be serious, so far as the law is concerned is insufficient, and so far as the facts are concerned is not borne out by any of the facts that we know, because we believe absolutely today that the only thing that this Trust is suffering from is the continued presence of these Trustees in charge of it.

Oh, yes. "You are to blame"—that is, the Directors are to blame for the losses that have come to this Trust. That is not through us, your Honor. They have been claiming that for two years and a half. They have claimed that we have put out propaganda. It is not so. Any intelligent Christian Scientist knows that they value the instructions of Mrs. Eddy as placed in that Manual that she gave to them above all other instructions. They know that the minute that these Trustees attempted to take those periodicals and her papers out from under that Manual and refused to recognize her instructions, that Trust was doomed because it would not be supported by Christian Scientists when the Trustees who were running it were not faithful to the directions of Mrs. Eddy.

Any reasonable man knows that that is the solution of the whole reason why this Trust is failing that was so prosperous. Restore it to those who respect the Manual. Restore it to those who respect the authorities of the Church, and there will be no trouble. It will come back, but it cannot come back under these present conditions.

They talk about harm and injury that will come if they are removed. They do not deny in their letter the allegations that we made in the letters that we sent to them and which are attached to this petition. They do not deny that the Trust was making over half a million dollars net profits per year that were being turned over to the Church prior to their having assumed this independent condition. They do not deny the allegation we made that since that time they have turned over no profits, nearly three years, at the rate they were being made then, and they were increasing, and there would be nearly a million and a half that should have been turned over. They say that they have not made them, that they have not got them, that there are no accumulated profits. They do not deny it—they admit it—but their only answer is, "You are to blame." We are not to blame.

That is not the view. These men are in charge of that Trust. Under their stewardship this has all happened. The Directors are held responsible by this Court for supervision of that Trust. Is it not the duty of the Directors, this thing being admitted, to make sure that Trustees are put in there who will cooperate and who they believe could put this Trust back again upon its feet and make it the efficient agency for the promotion of this cause that Mrs. Eddy had intended?

Now they come out with a threat—not a threat to us particularly—a threat to this Court. They say—"If the defendants should attempt to declare vacant the offices of these plaintiffs as Trustees, the question would still remain to be determined by the Court as to whether such action on the part of the defendants had been a proper exercise of the power of removal."

My learned brother stands up here and argues before your Honor that if you do not issue this restraining order and that if these Directors pursue their duty in accordance with that decision recently handed down, that they are coming in here and they will seek to overturn it again, as they did in the Rowlands case. It is a threat of litigation with an order, when issued, restraining these Directors from doing their duty as found by this Court within a month of the decision. It is unworthy of consideration as a reason for the issuing of this temporary order that they ask for. This looks very much like an attempt on the part of these Trustees to launch us out again into endless litigation, irrespective of the Court and irrespective of the welfare



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of the Church to which they claim to be loyal members.

Now, we do admit that there is no provision in the Trust Deed, as they allege, by which we have the power to fill the vacancies. But we have the power of removal, and the Court has said that that implies a power of supervision; and Mrs. Eddy's Manual says that no one should be employed in connection with the Publishing House who is not suitable and acceptable to the Board of Directors.

Under those circumstances, we say that it is our duty, the minute the removal is made, to come to this Court and set forth in a petition the facts—that the vacancies exist, and that the requirements of the Trust make it necessary to ask this Court to appoint the three successors of these Trustees. But that is a simple matter. The fact that we have to do that is no reason for granting an injunction to restrain us from doing our duty under that Trust Deed and under this recent decision.

Now my learned brother or the Trustees say—

—“which application—

—that is, for appointment.

—“has already been made by these plaintiffs in the above entitled cause.”

It has not. They have only asked for appointment at the end of an unknown, weary voyage of litigation. That is an entirely different proposition. If they would come in and ask for the acceptance of their resignations now and the appointment of their successors, we would join hands with them and think that at last they were ready to do something that was for the welfare of their Trust.

“These plaintiffs further aver that these defendants—

—that is, these Directors

—have already brought an action in this Honorable Court, which is now pending, entitled Dickey et al. v. Eustace et al., and numbered 32,701. Equity, on the docket thereof, in which the defendants have applied to the Court to remove these plaintiffs, or one of them, from office, on grounds stated in said bill.”

That is another case of only a half truth. Didn't they know that that was brought when the injunction hearing was on—that that was the reason for bringing it? Don't they know that bill was also brought for an accounting because they had not turned over anything to the Church as they are required to do under their Trust Deed for a very long period? They do not tell you anything about the fact that that was brought for an accounting, and that for that reason it may be still pending. They did not say anything about the fact that that was brought, and it was expressly stated that the reason the directors did not exercise the power which they were advised they had was because they were under injunction, and therefore they asked the Court to do this thing. It makes an entirely different proposition when it is stated fully and the whole truth is told. Did they state that the parties in that suit were the parties in this? No. They did not state that there had been a change of Trustees and that the parties were different.

Leave all those things out. They would simply have your Honor believe that we have brought a suit asking this Court to do the very thing which we now propose to do ourselves. I submit that that bill in equity, on its face, is something which in no way interferes with our proceeding to remove these Trustees. If we find that our duty requires us to do so, we will do it. Well, they say not only did the defendants do this but they say:

“And these plaintiffs say, upon advice, that both the plaintiffs and the defendants having applied to this Court—the defendants to cause the removal of the trustees, and the Trustees themselves asking that their resignations be accepted.—It is not fit nor proper that these defendants should seek to evade the jurisdiction of the Court to which plaintiffs and defendants have submitted themselves.”

This is a lesson in propriety! These men who could not wait for a decree to be entered but rushed so in order to prevent our doing what they knew we ought to do—otherwise they would not have rushed in here so quickly—these men who could not wait for a decree trying to read us a lesson in propriety!

I submit that there is no one who has a keener sense of duty to this Court or who is more anxious to pay it the fullest respect or who has greater regard for it than have the counsel for the Directors or than have the Directors of this Church. They would be the last to do anything that would seem to fall in any courtesy or propriety that was due to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts or to any other duly authorized court. Mrs. Eddy's instruction was that the law should be respected. But I submit that if we had come in here and answered in this case we would then have these issues to be decided and the Trust would have suffered irreparably in the meantime; that the only way that we could bring this matter to a quick hearing was the way in which we have proceeded—to let the Trustees know that we propose to take action and give them an opportunity to be heard, and if they then thought that we ought to be restrained, notwithstanding that decision of the Court, they could come in here. We have not failed in our respect to the Court. We are seeking to maintain the decision. We are not seeking to circumvent it. We are not seeking to try the question over again in an irregular manner. We are seeking to uphold this Court in all of its authority; and I submit that there is nothing in the statements here which warrants the suggestion that we have acted in a way that is not fit or proper.

I submit that the purpose of this request for this restraining order is purely personal. It relates not to the welfare of the Trust, but there has been a determination on the part of the Trustees to compel the Directors, in their efforts to have men in the Trust in whom they have confidence, to accept the accounts in the dark of these trustees, that it savors of

an improper attempt; that if the Directors had done it they would have been doing something that would have been immoral and improper for them to do as Trustees, for they are Trustees also, as the Court has pointed out.

I submit again that the effect of the issuing of this restraining order would be for a civil court to restrain an ecclesiastical body in the exercise of an authority which this Court has only recently said this ecclesiastical body had, that it cannot be granted consistently with that decision.

The position on the part of the Trustees is not borne out by the facts, but it seems to be that “We will not hear these charges, or give them an opportunity to be heard, fairly.” They have issued their “duty” in the shape of these letters C and D, in which they have said they will not come before this body to be heard. Having said this power belongs to this ecclesiastical body, is this Court going to say, “Notwithstanding that fact, we will restrain you from exercising it because these Trustees say that they don't think that you are going to exercise it fairly?” I don't believe that any such conclusion could possibly be come to. You will notice that you are asked to restrain us not from removing them, but from even conducting proceedings that have for their object or purpose the removal of these plaintiffs pending the determination again by this Honorable Court of the issues raised in the suits between the respective parties which are herein now pending.

I referred to this as an ecclesiastical body that they are seeking to enjoin. Your Honor is aware of the fact that on the application of a part of these same plaintiffs they were enjoined from exercising those duties in regard to this trust for two years and a half which this Court has now found were their proper prerogatives and it was their duty to exercise. These same plaintiffs, in part come in and upon other representations seek again to prevent this ecclesiastical body from operating in such a way as to protect the interests of the great church over which it has been placed. If they can obtain the order it would in effect say to an ecclesiastical court that it had no right to act upon subjects in regard to the removal of these Trustees which are purely of an ecclesiastical nature, for some of these charges are purely of an ecclesiastical nature. It would say it had no right to act upon charges that are of a civil nature and that are as important as any charges that could possibly be preferred against Trustees. You can imagine a stronger case against Trustees than that disclosed by these Exhibits A and B in the letters which these Directors sent to them. If they are not allowed to act when they have, as they believe, such reasons to consider, then there is no case in which they could act, and the authority that this Court has found vested in them is no authority at all.

In the old days, when the Christ walked the earth, he was given to instructing in parables, and your Honor will recall the parable of the wicked husbandmen. The lord of the vineyard went away and left them in charge. They did not send him the fruits of the vineyard. He sent his servants to collect them. Some they beat and some they killed. And then he sent his son and only heir, and him also they likewise killed. Then Christ said, “What will the lord of the vineyard do when he returns?” and the reply was, “He will remove those wicked husbandmen and place in their places those who will return the fruits of the vineyard in their season.” These Trustees would not have answered the question in that way. They would have said, “What will he do when he comes? He will allow them to remain in possession of the vineyard and to reap the crops, and to continue in possession until all questions relating to their stewardship have been determined by the courts, and when that is done and they have been cleared of all further responsibility, then he would put in new husbandmen to take the place of the wicked husbandmen.”

I submit that what is stated at the beginning, that I don't want to embark upon another voyage of litigation which will take perhaps two or three years for its determination in connection with this matter, when I know that great harm will be done to this trust in the mean time. So I declined the invitation. There has been a mutinous crew, as I believe, in charge of that publishing society. They came into possession of it under the Manual by reason of the good will of these very Directors in large part who may have been opposing them. They knew more than all their predecessors, and refused to be bound by the precedents. They knew more than Mrs. Eddy did, and said that what she had written in the Manual did not disclose her intention, and they refused to be bound by it. They took the ship and went off with it. They have been on a long voyage. We thought at last they had come into port and the owners were again by the order of this Court to be in possession of this craft, but they have sought this new raft, and by this raft they hope to in some way or other escape again and start on another voyage of the same kind. I submit that if they are allowed to do it, and this injunction would allow them to do it, this is no way by which this litigation can be determined as speedily as the interests of all parties require. If they are not allowed to do it, I submit this litigation will come to a proper end in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and that these men and their raft will go down, sinking deep in the ocean of oblivion, wept, unheeded and unused.

MR. WHIPPLE: If your Honor please: the Governor is wonderful on imagery and parables, but he has not said very much about the law applicable to the case, and he has depended upon assertion of facts that are not before your Honor altogether. It is hard to get back from the bottom of the sea to which you have been consigned, or the other places, and it is

hard to divorce your mind from the parables of sacred writ, but let us see where this case stands.

What is before your Honor is a bill in equity. That is not sworn to. What is before your Honor beside that is a petition for an injunction alleging and setting out certain facts, which are sworn to. Those are verified by affidavit. What is the proceeding when such a thing as that happens? The other side are to come in and show cause. They either contradict the statements in the affidavit by counter affidavits, or they call evidence, or they demur and say that on those statements an injunction ought not to issue. Now, I don't know what these defendants have done. We have heard a speech full of imagery and ascending to heights, but you have not heard any evidence or any counter affidavit.

Now let us take the assertions. They say that this trust is running behind \$1,000 a day. Where is there any verified evidence of that? The Governor has said that these letters are not verified by oath, and of course they are not. The only function those letters perform is to show the threat on the one part and the making of charges not verified by affidavit, and the reply on the other not verified by affidavit. I alluded to them merely to show how simple the issues were that might be tried. But now they allege this trust is running behind. There is no evidence offered, and it is not so, I assert that it is not so, it is running behind \$1,000 a day as asserted, but it is not running behind as all, and my assertion can be backed up by the facts. There is an assertion in this letter, but that is not before your Honor. We will prove, if it is necessary, that taking the entire activities of the trust it has run ahead rather than behind, and is not losing any such money. It is one of those half truths that the Governor was talking about that you would not have thought he would indulge in.

MR. BATES: I referred to your own letter, in which you don't deny it, but admit it.

MR. WHIPPLE: We do not admit it. BATES: Well, you don't deny it. You try to explain it away.

MR. WHIPPLE: Those letters you said yourself were not verified by affidavit, and we did not need to deny it. The assertion would defeat itself, and it is not so.

What evidence is there before this Court of mismanagement? Not the slightest. Not the slightest. And still the Governor talks about mismanagement. He says that his clients have not put out insidious propaganda to destroy the trust, which is the evidence of it? We assert under oath that they have, so far as it is material, and it is not met except by that wonderfully sounding assertion of distinguished counsel, which he hopes your Honor will take for evidence when he has not put in any evidence. And he says there ought not to be an end of it, and that these Trustees are starting it here, and he says that the litigation that is to result from four months' examination of his clients is going to be prolonged for years and years, and three or four years. He says he doesn't want to start on the unknown and wry voyage of litigation. What is he going to do when his experts bring a lot more of the things, as he says they are going to? What he asks is, and what his clients want is, to have these men wait around for four months more and then bring these fictitious, malicious and vicious charges against them when they are away, four months hence, when they have gone back to the duties from which they were taken, and then go on the unknown and weary voyage of protracted litigation. Who is threatening the litigation?

We ask this Court, because these people won't do it, to examine these accounts, and see whether these Trustees have been guilty of the things that are charged. What can a citizen do except to appeal to the Court to examine his accounts? What finer tribunal can we come before than to say we lay down our trust in the portals of the temple of justice and ask an examination there of our stewardship, instead of in the ecclesiastical tribunal that is so touchingly alluded to here, who want to sit in judgment and be prosecutors too? Let us get back to earth about this. Here we have an application for an injunction on facts verified by an affidavit, and we come in here and hear a speech that would be more befitting in the constitutional convention or political gathering in regard to it than to the accurate reasoning upon legal principles that is required here in a court of law, asking you to accept pompous assertion for sworn facts, saying that he does not bring in an affidavit because he thinks he will start on that voyage of litigation that is going to take so many years a little earlier than he wants to.

We say that we ask your Honor to call upon them to make such objections as they can to our account, and then, because we could not be held in this trusteeship for a long time, not let us keep the position, but to pass these positions over to worthy men, proper men selected by the Court.

What does counsel say to your Honor's question which touched at the heart of the controversy. “Who is going to take care of this trust if these trustees are removed?” And it is a trust doing \$2,000,000 a year or so, with over \$250,000 in the banks. He said, “The business manager and the editors will do it if the trustees are removed.” What business manager? What editors? The gentlemen with reference to whose payments you are making criticism here in your letters? Are they going to run the trust? He says, “We have got them in it 10 minutes,” and that “the court will consider a petition already prepared for the emergency, with the names already in the petition.” He says the court will rubber stamp the determination and the decision of this ecclesiastical tribunal, and that is all there will be to it. The court is not expected to appoint any trustees. It is merely to say, “Who are they, please?”

“How about these people that you have removed?” “Never mind them.” That is the wall of people who are sinking to the bottom of the sea,—that they slipped off the rock. Do not consider their accounts. Do not consider whether you blast their lives by an unjust charge. Do not listen to them. This great ecclesiastical tribunal asks you immediately to make the appointment. That is the way things are to be administered in a court of justice.

The court may say, “What about the qualifications of these men?” “We will tell you who they are. Do not give any order of notice or anything.” It is a lovely way to administer justice, a fine standard. How much like the way that was laid down by Chief Justice Shaw in the case of Bowditch v. Banelos. I hoped that counsel would read it during the intermission.

MR. BATES: I did, and could not see its application.

MR. WHIPPLE: You say you did and could not see the point. No wonder! You seldom do.

MR. BATES: I could see your reason for quoting it. I could not see where it had any application.

MR. WHIPPLE: There a trustee who was permitted under his trust deed to resign and a beneficiary was to appoint his successor, submitted his resignation to the court with the prayer that is exactly the prayer that we have in this case, and distinguished counsel said that the court had no jurisdiction, that the deed provided as to how the resignation should take place and how the appointment should take place. The beneficiary made that claim. Chief Justice Shaw in one of those wonderful opinions that he had a way of writing said, in simple language: [Reading]

“The appointment and removal of a trustee, the right of a trustee to resign, or of a trustee to require a resignation and transfer, are questions, and often very important questions, amongst many others which might be suggested, arising sometimes from the law and rules of equity, affecting the respective rights and powers of trustee and cestui que trust, and sometimes on the construction of particular instruments, creating and limiting their powers and duties; and these questions give rise to questions, and demand some judicial proceedings; if so, they must be so decided by the court, and they are brought directly within this equity jurisdiction; for, there can be no proceeding in the matter, and of course no remedy, at the common law.”

This lady, who was cestui que trust, after the resignation of the trustee, had appointed someone who was not a worthy person, to occupy the trust, and the court took jurisdiction and asserted the power. In spite of the provision of the trust deed, permitting the beneficiary to say that that beneficiary could appoint anyone except someone who had the approval of the court, and having withdrawn her first appointment and having made a second appointment, the court approved it. It is the regulation of a court; it is the orderly administration of a trust in connection.

THE COURT: What is the citation? MR. WHIPPLE: That is the case of Bowditch vs. Banelos and others, and it is in the first of Gray, page 220. The case was argued by such distinguished counsel as Sidney Bartlett and W. H. Gardner, and was decided by Chief Justice Shaw, and it has laid down for all time the manner of proceeding for trustees who are not testamentary or probate trustees, trustees under an ordinary trust, when they desire to submit to the court their resignations, where their stewardship may be dealt with, and the rules of law, fairly and uprightly, and not as the result of prejudice, bitterness or revenge.

And here that is all we ask. We do not believe in any three or four years of litigation, although the wicked purpose of these men is thus disclosed, to persecute these trustees after their retirement, by this vicious litigation, and we say and swear to it, baseless litigation, that ought to be defeated, and whatever they have to say against the stewardship of these trustees, let them come here in the open court, and when the issues are so determined we will meet them afterwards; we will meet them next week; we will meet them before any tribunal, anywhere and at any time. What could be fairer?

And still counsel say in this presence that this is an effort to permit these trustees to hang onto their trust, a trust which they resigned, a trust which they laid down. But, they will lay it down in a court of justice, and not in an ecclesiastical tribunal such as is waiting to seek its will.

MR. DEMOND: Before the hearing's conclusion may I say a word regarding the position of the defendant, John V. Dittmore? Mr. Dittmore is in the position of defendant in this bill in equity, but his position should be briefly outlined.

Your Honor of course has in mind that at the same time that the directors removed Mr. Rowlands from the trustees of the Publishing Society, they undertook to remove him from their board, and that matter is pending. The matter of his removal is pending in another suit in this court, the Supreme Court having found it unnecessary to pass on it in the Eustace case.

Mr. Dittmore is not here to uphold the present incumbents of the Publishing Society trustees. On the contrary, he was originally probably their most thoroughgoing opponent on the board of directors. The Master found, as your Honor may remember, that the dominant reason why his asso-

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ciates attempted to remove him from the board of directors was because he took such a thoroughgoing opposition, in the controversy with the board of trustees, that he was an insuperable obstacle to their desire to compromise the controversy.

On the other hand, Mr. Dittmore is not here to support the majority of the directors in an attempt to remove these trustees from office before they can have an opportunity to resign. He has himself experienced the judicial temperament of the majority of this board of directors, and he has little confidence that these trustees, whether the charges against them are sound or unsound, will receive a very fair and judicial hearing before that body.

It seems to Mr. Dittmore, as to his counsel, that this present controversy is a very unfortunate one for the church, which ought to be avoided. Assuming that the petition of the trustees for permission to resign and have their accounts approved, was brought in good faith for the purpose that it appears to have been brought on its face, the real controversy is not whether these trustees are to be retired from office—for they are to be retired anyway—it is simply how and how quickly they are to be retired, a matter about which it would seem that prolonged controversy could easily be averted, if there is a real intention to subvert the interests of this church on the part of both factions.

If these trustees are seeking in this bill, as alleged by Governor Bates, to use a conditional offer to resign as a means of keeping themselves in office until the conclusion of three or four years of expectant litigation over their accounts, that may be a very good reason why the directors should seek to expedite the process of getting out of office men whose incumbency is obviously going to be temporary anyway, whether they are guilty of the charges made against them or not.

The bill purports to be an expression of a desire to resign, to terminate their trusteeship. If it is, the court should accept their resignation as soon as conditions make it ripe for acceptance. I assume your Honor could issue an injunction on this bill. If your Honor thinks it necessary, I suggest that your Honor could issue an injunction conditioned, if your Honor thinks it necessary, upon Mr. Whipple's so amending his bill as to make the resignations of the trustees unconditional. Your Honor could then accept the resignations after the expiration of a reasonable time for deciding on the personnel of the trustees' successors and for determining whether the controversy concerning the accounts is apt to be so prolonged that the change in the personnel of the trustees should take place before the accounts are fully settled.

Now if the matter can simply be ironed out in some such way as that, there is no occasion for litigation over whether these trustees shall have the right to resign or be removed, if there isn't any malice or any spite here. Then Governor Bates' clients certainly will back up this assertion that they are glad to have them resign, if their resignation will only be tendered to take effect immediately it will be accepted in fifteen minutes, or be accepted by the court in fifteen minutes. If on the other hand the object of silence of these gentlemen before the so-called ecclesiastical tribunal is to brand them with mismanagement of their trust in advance of any decision of the court, that is an object which the trustees would appear to be entitled to bring to this court and ask an injunction against proceedings actuated by that sort of motive. That is all I care to say about the decision or the position of Mr. Dittmore, who stands rightfully neutral between these two contending factions of this church and simply desires to see this controversy between the two boards determined in the most expeditious and orderly manner and in a manner which will do justice to these trustees and be for the benefit of the church by occasioning the least possible amount of further friction.

MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor might like to take the further citation of Hayes v. Hall, 188 Mass. 512. That cites the Banelos case and elaborates the doctrine slightly.

THE COURT: I will take the papers in this case and come to decision later.

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SHIPPING INDUSTRY SHOWS GREAT GAIN

Lloyd's Annual Report Reveals
Vast Increase in Number of
Ships Built and Under Con-
struction Despite Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year ending June 30, 1921, which has just been issued, points out that the importance of the part played by Lloyd's Register of Shipping in the remarkable activities of the shipbuilding industry throughout the world during the period following the armistice was set forth in the report of the operations of the society for the previous year (1919-20), which showed that new tonnage amounting to the record total of over 4,250,000 gross tons had been surveyed during construction by the society's surveyors, and classed by the committee during the 12 months ended June, 1920.

When that report was being written there were already significant indications that the shipbuilding effort had for the time being reached its climax. The United States had called a halt and many of their yards were being closed, including that stupendous undertaking, the Hog Island Yard, an establishment containing 50 ship-building slips side by side. In the United Kingdom and on the Continent many contracts for new tonnage were being canceled and a severe decline had followed in all directions.

Past records, it is pointed out, might be searched in vain to discover a period in which so many adverse conditions have combined to the disadvantage of the shipbuilding industry. An immense volume of shipping was added during the past three years to the mercantile marines of the allied and neutral nations, and a large number of former enemy vessels became available for international commerce at a time when employment for tonnage was decreasing. The trade boom which followed the armistice also suddenly collapsed, leading to a rapid and heavy fall in freights, and the absence of remunerative employment was followed by the laying up of large numbers of vessels.

Little Inducement for Increase

Concurrently it is shown that the various industrial disputes impeded progress toward more economical working, so that the cost of production has remained at a very high level, and with the glut of tonnage in the market there is little or no inducement to the owners of ordinary cargo steamers to incur the responsibility of ordering new vessels. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the amount of new tonnage classed by Lloyd's Register during the course of the year ended June 30, 1921, shows considerable diminution, the figures reading 911 vessels of 3,245,130 tons gross, equal to a reduction of 25 per cent on those for the previous 12 months. It is noteworthy, however, that notwithstanding this decrease, the total tonnage classed by Lloyd's Register during the present year represents a higher percentage of the world's output than the average of previous years.

As regards uncompleted tonnage at the end of June last, the society's returns indicate that vessels totaling 4,235,511 tons gross were being built in the world under the inspection of Lloyd's Register. This figure, however, includes about 704,000 tons on which work was suspended from one cause or another, so that the tonnage actually under construction at that time was approximately 3,531,000 tons gross.

Falling-Off in Construction

Unfortunately this total is altogether illusory as a criterion of building activity in the near future, for there is a great falling off in the numbers of towed orders in evidence of which it should be noted that the number of plans for new vessels passed by the society during the 12 months ended June 30, 1921, has

dropped to 433 proposals representing a tonnage of 1,651,650. This decline has been followed in recent months by further reductions, on so extensive a scale as to indicate a slump in orders for new tonnage without precedent in the history of the society.

Of the 911 new vessels to which classes were assigned by the committee during the year, 240 of 1,219,270 gross tons were built in the United States, 439 of 1,163,590 gross tons in the United Kingdom, 70 of 356,180 gross tons in Japan, 47 of 162,289 gross tons in Holland, and 45 of 159,000 gross tons in the British dominions. The ownership of the majority of these vessels shows that the United States took the lead so far as tonnage was concerned. The figures are United States of America, 223 vessels, 1,160,370 gross tons; United Kingdom, 308 vessels, 679,698 gross tons.

Figures for Three Years


A table is given showing the large increase which has taken place during the last three years in the number of vessels either originally fitted to burn oil, fuel, or subsequently converted for that purpose. The figures represent all vessels recorded in the register and for comparison in the register included: July, 1914, 1,310,209 gross tons; July, 1919, 5,336,678 gross tons; July, 1920, 9,359,334 gross tons; July, 1921, 12,796,635 gross tons.

The society's reports for several years have called attention to the steadily progressive tendency of oil to supersede coal for the purpose of combustion both in new and old vessels, and it cannot be doubted, says the present report, that the figures given indicate that industrial conditions generally, during, and subsequent to the war, have given a tremendous impetus to this important economic movement. Some impression of the industrial significance of the change will be obtained when it is realized that the consumption of coal, in the case of the steamers now in existence which are fitted for oil fuel, would represent something approaching 20,000,000 tons per annum, or about 8.7 per cent of the quantity of coal brought to the surface in the United Kingdom during 1920.

INTRASTATE RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Reduced intrastate freight rates on sand, gravel and crushed stone in Indiana have gone into effect for practically all steam railroads in the State. The total reduction ultimately to be in effect will make the rates 115 per cent of the rates in effect before a federal order increased rates approximately 40 per cent on August 25, 1920. No rate is to be lower than the Michigan scale. The rates now are 140 per cent of the rates in effect before the federal order was made.



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Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRIGHT OUTLOOK
AT PENNSYLVANIA

Coach G. W. Kistler Has Strong Squad Out for the Red and Blue Varsity Swimming Team This Winter—1927 Pass Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—G. W. Kistler, head coach of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team and the oldest swimming coach in collegiate ranks in point of service, is highly enthusiastic over the Red and Blue outlook this year.

"If we can uncover a couple of promising swimmers from among the new men on the varsity squad we will have a much better team than we have had for the last few seasons," said Coach Kistler. "Most of the members of last year's team are back in the university, and with the two star members of last year's freshman team, P. E. Genthner and V. L. Holst, ready for varsity competition and a couple of new men, we will have a fairly well-balanced team."

"The freshman team with Chase of Brooklyn Polytechnic School, the schoolboy sprint star and Snacke, who holds the national junior diving championship, as a nucleus, should be as good as last year's team, which surprised the swimming world with its deeds."

In Genthner Pennsylvania has one of the greatest swimmers in collegiate ranks. He was the New York intercollegiate schoolboy sprint champion before coming to the Red and Blue and like Chase is a product of Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School. Genthner swims in the 50 and 100-yard events and also on the relay team. He did not lose a single race last year on the freshman team and established one or two Middle Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association and freshman records. He played a tackle position on the varsity football team the past season.

Holst, the other star freshman of last year's team, specializes in the 50 and 200-yard events and is also on the relay team. He started his swimming career at West Philadelphia High School where he established a number of records.

Pennsylvania's team will be captained this year by M. F. Armstrong '23, who is one of the best divers in college ranks. Armstrong finished second in the intercollegiate individual championships last year, after he was indisposed most of the winter. Armstrong is also good in the two sprint races—50 and 100 yards—and will compete in the relay team.

Pennsylvania's other sprint swimmer is H. A. Marty '22, who has been a member of the varsity team for the last two years.

L. R. Bechtel '23, formerly of West Philadelphia High School, has been selected as the regular 220-yard swimmer, along with Holst. This is Bechtel's second year on the varsity squad. He got his chance last winter and made good from the start.

In F. W. Kohler '22 and J. P. Burk '23, Pennsylvania has two exceptionally clever players. The former's home is in Chicago, Illinois. Kohler and Burk have repeatedly covered more than 60 feet in the plunge for distance.

Herman Weiner '24, '22 has been selected as the second diver. Weiner scored in a number of dual swims last year and makes a valuable man for Coach Kistler to have in case Captain Armstrong should be out of the lineup.

Coach Kistler in looking over his splendid squad has finally selected the relay team as follows: Captain Armstrong, Genthner, Holst and Marty.

Kistler claims that swimming is taking a greater hold than ever on college students. Of the 1501 men who have reported to date for their swimming tests at Pennsylvania, 1927 has been passed, while the remainder are training daily. W. Farley is assisting Coach Kistler with the water-polo candidates.

In sizing up the outlook for the intercollegiate team championship this year, Coach Kistler says that Yale University, the titleholders, with many stars back, have the best chance of winning again, but he looks for Pennsylvania and Princeton University to fight it out for second place, with Columbia University also having an excellent chance to finish second or third.

ST. PATRICKS EASILY
DEFEAT CANADIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The St. Patricks defeated the Canadiens of Montreal in the opening game of the National Hockey League season here by a score of 5 to 2. On the night's play the locals deserved the victory, but the visitors were decidedly off form, as they had only three practices before taking the ice.

The new rules were given their first trial and in the main resulted in an improvement in the play. The Canadiens had 14 men in uniform while the locals had only two substitutes available, the many amateur players approached by the St. Patricks having refused to turn professional.

Roach, the only amateur signed, was unable to play and was replaced in goal by Mitchell, who played up to the Roach standard.

Canadiens played a defensive game with occasional individual rushes, and it was not until 12 minutes had elapsed that Corbett Denneny rushed in and scored on Vesina.

OHIO STATE HAS
THREE VETERANS

Basketball Team of About the Average Strength Expected to Represent the Buckeyes on the Court This Winter

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COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Ohio State University seems destined to have another "just average" basketball team this winter. Practice has been going on for over a month under Assistant Coach C. A. MacDonald '19, and since the football season the workouts have been under Coach G. M. Trautman '16. The team is doing all its work on the basketball floor at the State Fair Coliseum, which is not on the university campus.

Only three veterans remain from last winter and only one of these is a star player. That one is H. H. Blair '23, one of the best forwards developed at Ohio State. Last year Blair was somewhat handicapped by the California trip which the football team took, but this year he should be in top form by the time the championship season opens. Blair is fast, a good floor man and an excellent shot. He is also big and his football training helps him against Conference teams.

Capt. A. F. Greenspun '22 will probably be used at guard. He is small and a good floor man, but has been erratic during his first two years of competition. If Greenspun plays his best game this year, he may make a star; but if his game does not improve he will not add greatly to the strength of the Buckeyes. Because of his speed Greenspun will be used as a roving guard and will also throw fouls.

R. D. Dudley '23 is the third veteran on the team. Dudley is a forward and a good shot, but never has been able to go at top speed throughout an entire game. He is also small and slight so that he has difficulty against a big guard.

Several other men on the squad have some experience last year. D. G. Robinson '23 is a guard who played in a few games. He can be used as back guard and is tall and rangy. However, his lack of experience makes him an unknown quantity. J. T. Pence '23 is an average forward who has had a little experience, but cannot be counted a star. Up to the present time J. T. Shidecker '22 has been playing center in practice, but he also is an inexperienced basketball player. Shidecker is a pole vaulter and high jumper, so has a good jump for a center. However, his ability to throw baskets is unknown. Paul Baird '24, a rangy forward, is probably the most promising of the sophomores. He was the star freshman of a year ago.

If the team proves to be a good one much will depend upon the showing of the sophomores, most of whom are football players. Several of them were stars on the freshman squad and are expected to play regularly this winter. Among these are J. D. Stuart '23, star halfback of the football team, B. E. Petroff '23, tackle on the football team, F. D. Young '23, football center, K. H. Pauley '23, substitute end on the football team, L. S. Moorehead '23 and D. W. Lightner '22 are two additional football men who are competing for the basketball squad. Both these men have had previous experience on the indoor floor.

Of the other football men Stuart, Higgins and Pauley are forwards and Petroff and Young are guards. Last year on the freshman team Stuart was a star but little is known of the others.

The team will not take any holiday trip as Yale University and Dartmouth University both come to Columbus for games. Last year Cornell and Princeton played the basketball here during the holidays. Probably some idea of the strength of the team will be gained by these early games. Although the material is not exceptional, Coach Trautman will have a line on his players earlier this winter than last because of the California football trip on which were several of the best basketball players.

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Queen's Island	0	1	1	1	1	1
Distillery	0	1	0	2	4	0

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BELFAST, Ireland.—The Association football competition for the Belfast City Cup, contested for on the league system, opened on November 26, when Glenavon, the holder, received a visit from the Distillery team and won by 4 goals to 4, thereby reversing the result of the last clash between these teams in the Irish League. In the first half, Jack Boyd and James Thompson scored for Glenavon and Thomas Anderson, for Distillery. In the second, the two Glenavon players mentioned each added further goals and James Baker netted for Distillery. Liffield, the Irish League champions, met Glenavon, the Irish Cup-holder. A good match ensued and ended in a draw of one goal each, both points being scored in the second half. James Cunningham scored first for Liffield and Robert Boyd replied for Glenavon.

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and Cliftonville at the former's ground produced a keen struggle. William McCreery scored for Cliftonville in the first three minutes of the match, and the visitors held the lead until the last minute, when Samuel Malcolmson equalized, following a corner. The result was a draw of 1 to 1.

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Both the fullbacks played well on the first appearance of their respective teams. J. A. Middleton, for Richmond, possessed many of the qualities which go to make a really "class" fullback, and it was easy to understand why he had previously been selected to play for the Army and Hampshire. His vis-a-vis, Lieutenant Boucher, was hardly less capable and was decisive in all he did. The solitary try by which Richmond won came in the closing minutes of the game. The ball was sent out to E. F. Housden, a former Blackheath player, and he dashed down the touch-line, confronted by the Services' fullback, he punted and raced after the ball.

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Swansea defeated another Welsh club, Cardiff, by 8 points to 0. This result does not reflect accurately the run of the play, for the Cardiff fifteen, with its heavy pushing forwards, did more actually aggressive work. There were few events of note in the first half of the match, both sides kicking into touch very frequently. The first try for Swansea was due partly to some slight hesitation on the part of the Cardiff fullback, whose punt at the ball was charged down by W. Bowen. Iswyn Evans dribbled over the line for Cardiff's second try, which was converted by B. J. Wilkie.

The Oxford University team paid its first visit to London this season and defeated the Harlequins by 5 points to 3. Neither team played well, the home forwards showing little sign of the skill and determination which had enabled them, only a week or so previous, to defeat the hitherto unbeaten Welsh side, Newport. A. M. David played in sterling fashion for the Harlequins, whose punt at the ball was charged down by W. Bowen. Iswyn Evans dribbled over the line for Cardiff's second try, which was converted by B. J. Wilkie.

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Football had the best year in its history, the receipts from the 1920 schedule being \$244,448.05. The operating expenses for the same period including the guarantees paid to visiting teams, were \$130,234.99. The net profit of the football season, therefore, was \$114,213.06.

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RICHMOND BEATS
UNITED SERVICES

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The basketball season of 1920-21 earned a clear profit of \$10,342.59, also the biggest year that this sport has ever had. Receipts amounted to \$25,567.55 and the expenditure \$15,224.96. While the baseball team was one of the best in many years, the games did not draw very well, and the loss for the season was \$7091.74.

Naturally the biggest loss was sustained in rowing, because there are no gate receipts for regattas. A total of \$22,415.98 was spent for this sport, of which only \$629 was made up in receipts. This left a loss of \$21,786.98.

The track athletic account is combined with the Relay Carnival. It cost the university \$39,811.66 to conduct track athletics and run the two days' Relay Carnival. The receipts for the track and relay season were \$24,897.72, so that the loss for this sport was only \$6093.94.

WASHINGTON STATE
KEEPS COACH WELCH

PULLMAN, Washington.—Coach G. A. Welch has signed a contract to coach the State College of Washington football team for the 1922 season.

Seventeen letters have been voted to members of the State College eleven. Those receiving them are: Capt. E. A. Dunlap '22, Capt. Elect F. E. Dunton '23, F. R. Skaden '22, W. P. Winans '23, W. L. McKay '23, L. D. Meeker '23, G. W. Bohannon '22, Milo McIvor '22, A. J. Hamilton '24, Moe Sax '23, J. N. Zappelt '24, R. H. Sandberg '23, M. Moran '22, E. I. Jenne '22, A. Davis '23, V. Hickey '24, and E. W. Durrwachter '23.

Durrwachter, Zappelt, Hickey and Winans won their letters for the first time, while Dunlap, Jenne, Moran and McIvor have participated in three years of varsity football and will receive the varsity blankets.

Six of the men receiving letters will be lost through graduation. They are Dunlap, Skaden, Bohannon, McIvor, Moran, and Jenne. Although the men not returning will be hard to replace next year, this year's freshman squad developed a lot of good material which will come in handy in developing men for these vacancies.

RICHMOND BEATS
UNITED SERVICES

Rugby Football Team From Portsmouth Gives Rather Poor Display Against the Former

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The United Services (Portsmouth) Rugby football team, captained by Lieutenant-Commander W. J. A. Davies, England's "kipper" last season, gave rather a poor display against Richmond on November 19 and lost by the only score of the match—an unconverted try. Although the forwards had plenty of work to do, the rear divisions of both teams were off form, and when presented with opportunities, failed to turn them to account. Davies was as elusive as ever at stand-off half for the Services, but he dealt with the ball in anything but his accustomed manner, frequently kicking into touch when he seemed in a position to score.

Both the fullbacks played well on the first appearance of their respective teams. J. A. Middleton, for Richmond, possessed many of the qualities which go to make a really "class" fullback, and it was easy to understand why he had previously been selected to play for the Army and Hampshire. His vis-a-vis, Lieutenant Boucher, was hardly less capable and was decisive in all he did. The solitary try by which Richmond won came in the closing minutes of the game. The ball was sent out to E. F. Housden, a former Blackheath player, and he dashed down the touch-line, confronted by the Services' fullback, he punted and raced after the ball.

By this time, Davies, ever on the alert, was nearing the scene of action, and failed only by inches in his endeavor to prevent the Richmond man from scoring.

Swansea defeated another Welsh club, Cardiff, by 8 points to 0. This result does not reflect accurately the run of the play, for the Cardiff fifteen, with its heavy pushing forwards, did more actually aggressive work. There were few events of note in the first half of the match, both sides kicking into touch very frequently. The first try for Swansea was due partly to some slight hesitation on the part of the Cardiff fullback, whose punt at the ball was charged down by W. Bowen. Iswyn Evans dribbled over the line for Cardiff's second try, which was converted by B. J. Wilkie.

The Oxford University team paid its first visit to London this season and defeated the Harlequins by 5 points to 3. Neither team played well, the home forwards showing little sign of the skill and determination which had enabled them, only a week or so previous, to defeat the hitherto unbeaten Welsh side, Newport. A. M. David played in sterling fashion for the Harlequins, whose punt at the ball was charged down by W. Bowen. Iswyn Evans dribbled over the line for Cardiff's second try, which was converted by B. J. Wilkie.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Out of 30 sports conducted by the University of Pennsylvania, only two were self-sustaining during the athletic year of 1920-21. The treasurer's report just made public shows that football and basketball more than carried all the other sports at the university.

The expenditures from all sources were \$286,318.79 and the receipts for the same period \$311,297.71, and the net profit earned from the operation of athletics was \$24,978.92. There were, of course, such other expenses as the cost of administration. Likewise, there were receipts from sources other than the gate. The auditor's statement shows that the net profit for the year was \$22,737.42.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Credit Situation Causes Some Uncertainty, Still Business in Past Week Shows Evidence of Returning Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The credit situation has been causing some serious uncertainties which have been cumulative for some weeks until they have reached a point where apprehension on this account has proved a material handicap on the normal course of business, and yet the primary cotton goods markets during the past week gave the first evidences of returning strength that have been perceptible since the facts began to leak out with regard to the tremendous underestimation of the cotton crop. Not only has the raw cotton market begun to stiffen, but various interest have come into the gray goods markets for considerable quantities of print cloth, the purchasing of which has been postponed from week to week for some time, awaiting lower and still lower prices.

Practically all lines of cotton fabrics have been quick to respond to the upward turn, and prices have been firm in every quarter, with the exception, possibly, of some of the carded yarns. In print cloths there was a definite advance, while in fine yarn fabrics the mills were able to maintain a very stiff price attitude, in view of the absence of any considerable secondhand offerings or any quantity lots of spots even from first hands.

Effect of Erroneous Report
It cannot be denied that the enormous error of the government statistical bureau with regard to the probable cotton crop has had a wide effect in unsettling ideas of values. The latest government prediction, virtually admitting as it did the previous underestimation of the crop, did not mend the damage and up to the rally of the closing two or three days of the week, many buyers all over the country were looking for materially lower raw cotton prices, and hence were holding off for lower goods prices. Some have not yet recovered from that attitude, but the action of many of the large operators in the New York gray goods markets has gone far to reestablish confidence, and the firmness with which the mills have maintained their price quotations, despite the bearish reports, has impressed the more timid buyers and inspired confidence, which was further supported by the buying of the past few days.

Business in intermediate dry goods channels has labored under a load of credit apprehension. The number of failures recently among dry goods houses has caused unusual scrutiny of the responsibility of every buyer, and it is reported that in a great many cases the salesmen have been returned from their road trips only to find more than half of their hard-won orders rejected by the firm's credit man. The actual losses have not run into large figures, but the news of several bankruptcies that were called by credit men "fishy" has brought about a panicky feeling which has magnified the molehill into a mountain, and credit lines have been drawn tighter than at any time in months. Manufacturers have been somewhat affected, too, by the feeling in the air, and it is stated on good authority that a number of the mills have turned down flat considerable business that they were offered, simply because they were doubtful of the financial responsibility of the buyer.

In print cloth markets the strength of raw cotton values at the close of the week was reflected in quick advances all along the line, and buyers who found it easy to shade selling quotations early in the week tried in vain to obtain concessions of an eighth of a cent. Sales of some volume on 28½-cent 64 by 60s were reported at 5½ cents for spots and at the close of the week it was impossible to get even small lots of second hands at 8½ cents. Some southern mills were willing to take that figure for contracts running through the first two months of the new year, but refused 8½ cents, and eastern mills were holding firm for 8½ cents on contracts, and offered very little in spot goods.

Print Cloth Market
Fine yarn fabrics were less active than print cloths, but prices were very firm and feeling grew strong among buyers that the mills were not nearly so badly off for orders covering their first quarter's output as had been supposed. On 40-inch 88 by 80s it was hard to get desirable makes at 15½ cents, though occasional sales at that level were heard of, while on 40-inch 76 by 72s, which sold at 13 and 13½ cents a week or two ago, sales were made during the past few days at 13½ cents, and the better make goods were bringing even higher figures. Silk and cottons were said to be much in demand and were bringing fuller prices, while on fancies the inquiry was fair, but the trading rather limited.

On yarns there has been considerable hesitation, but a lot of inquiry. Prices on carded numbers have been rather soft, but on the combed numbers the price attitude has been firm and the dealing steady but in small volume. It was reported in New Bedford that some of the larger yarn mills were thinking seriously of returning to a three-day-a-week schedule because of the lack of quantity orders but no definite move has been made as yet and probably will not be made until after the turn of the year.

DENMARK LOAN SUBSCRIBED
NEW YORK, New York—The National City Company announces that the \$30,000,000 Kingdom of Denmark 50-year 6 per cent external gold bonds have all been sold.

PRICES DECREASE
IN UNITED STATES

November Wholesale Quotations 28 Per Cent Below Those in the Same Month Last Year

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale prices in the United States showed another slight decline in November, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The weighted index number, based on 327 commodities, dropped from 159 to 149 during the month. The index number for November, 1920, was 207.

Below are compared the index numbers by groups. The base used is the average for the calendar year, 1913:

	Nov. 1921	Oct. 1921	Nov. 1920
Farm products	168	170	114
Food, etc.	185	182	142
Clothing and shoes	234	230	186
Fuel and lighting	258	262	186
Metals and metal products	170	171	119
Building materials	274	272	197
Chemicals and drugs	207	202	162
House furnishing goods	269	278	218
Miscellaneous	220	215	145

The largest decreases in November were among farm products, particularly cotton, wheat, rye, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Clothing and metals were also cheaper. No change was reported for food, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. In fuel and building materials, prices averaged higher than in October.

Compared with November, 1920, the general level has declined 28 per cent. The greatest decrease is again shown for house-furnishing goods, in which prices have fallen 41 per cent. Farm products were 31 per cent cheaper in November than last year; metals and metal products were 30 per cent cheaper; fuel and building materials 28 per cent cheaper. Food products declined 27 per cent, and clothing 20½ per cent since November of last year. In miscellaneous commodities the decrease has been 34 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

International Telegraph & Telephone, quarterly of 1½%, payable January 15 to stock of December 31.

P. L. Construction, quarterly of 1%, payable January 2, thus cutting the annual rate from 8 to 4%.

American Type Founders, quarterly of 1% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable January 14 to stock of January 10.

Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric, 1½% on preferred and 1% on common, payable January 1 to stock of December 17.

Railroad Securities, semiannual of 2½% on 4% stock trust certificates "A," payable January 3 to stock of December 31.

Wilson & Co., quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 27.

Japan Mail Steamship (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) has declared a dividend of 20%, the lowest in five years and comparing with 30% in 1920.

NARROW CHANGES IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Conflicting price movements prevailed in yesterday's dull and professional stock market, with price changes generally small. Speculative issues were firm to strong, but investments, including rails, were inclined to react. Consolidated Gas, Famous Players, General Electric and other public utilities were strong in the later dealings, stocks of gas companies being particularly prominent. Heaviness of Liberty issues featured the lower bond market. Call money ruled at 5½ per cent. Sales totaled 571,400 shares.

The market closed slightly below best prices: Peoples Gas 61½, up ½; Consolidated Gas 93½, up ½; General Electric 141½, up 1½; Endicott Johnson 79½, up 1½; Corn Products 28½, up 1; Atchafalca 93, off ½; Midvale 27½, off ½.

OIL SHARES QUIET IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were quiet on the stock exchange yesterday and changes were mixed. Royal Dutch was 37, Shell Transport & Trading 4½ and Mexican Eagle 3½. The demand for gilt edged investment issues continued and further gains were noted throughout the list. There was evidence of inside support. French loans also were firm in sympathy with Paris.

Dollar descriptions were dull in sympathy with the New York exchange. Home rails were harder and there was moderate rebuying of Argentine Rails. Alterations in the industrial department were narrow but the tone was firm. Hudson's Bay was 59-16. Trading in Kafirs was professional and the tendency of values was downward. Rubbers were inactive and also inclined to sag.

In the main the markets were steady. Consols for money 50½, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 35½d. per ounce. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3½ per cent; three months' bills 3½ per cent.

COTTON GINNING REPORT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned to December 13 amounted to 7,799,458 running bales, counting 122,849 round bales as half bales and including 25,648 bales of American-Egyptian and 3064 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau announces. To the same date last year 10,876,263 running bales were ginned, counting 197,635 round bales as half bales, and including 54,587 bales of American-Egyptian and 1316 bales of Sea Island.

MANY OPINIONS ON
CURRENCY REFORMS

Gold Standard, Freer Paper Money and Credits Among Questions Widely Discussed by Both Experts and Laymen

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from his European News Office

LONDON, England—The fashion for currency revolutions—on paper—is certainly not declining. If anyone were to emulate Professor Kemmerer of Princeton, and write a book not on "Modern Currency Reforms" but on "The various suggestions that have been made since the armistice for world-wide currency reorganizations," he would be likely to compile a bulky and entertaining volume. No less a person than Mr. Frank Vanderlip has recently been preaching to the Poles the gospel of a gold reserve bank for Europe, to which he is reported to have said that the United States of America are ready to contribute. When in London recently he was credited with proposing that the interest on inter-governmental war debts should be paid into a common fund which would then be distributed by American trustees to the "needy and deserving."

Prof. Irving Fisher during his visit to London will certainly be questioned on his scheme for a monetary unit with a variable gold content; and Mr. Darling's proposals, expounded in Toronto a year or more ago, for a British Empire bank and a British Empire currency, are not forgotten. These are all luminaries of the first order, but the financial heavens are thickly studded with lesser lights, and it is not uncommon to find in print a detailed scheme for currency reforms which would pay off the national debt and accomplish other wonders if only they were translated from paper into practice. The twentieth century, it is, in fact, producing (at greater length and with a cloth binding instead of a paper cover) second editions of most of those delightful pamphlets which were provoked in earlier centuries by the clipping of the currency and the continual debasement of monetary standards. Andreas, in his History of the Bank of England, and Subercaseaux (a later Finance Minister in the Chilean Government) in his comprehensive work on paper money, have dealt with many of the prototypes of well-worn schemes which are now appearing in a new guise.

Demand for Reforms
The demand for reform, to which these many schemes are the response, is as natural today as it was when the currency was debased by clipping coins instead of by printing paper. Like cause, like effects; and since mankind instinctively believes in miracles the currency wizard is likely to have as good an audience as any other. Not among bankers or in the various national treasuries, but often among "practical business men" who pride themselves on never having forged their understanding with the theories of the "professors and economists."

It is in fact surprising how often the exponents of such fantastic schemes are obviously familiar with a whole armory of facts and phrases that combine to give an impression of technical proficiency. This is indeed what makes it difficult to regard them as so many harmless visionaries. In questions which the majority of men are competent to understand, the bigot and the fanatic are equally harmless because their shafts are broken by the breastplate of common sense. But in subject so technical and difficult as currency, the man who can talk nonsense with an air of authority is very dangerous because he may carry a certain conviction to the uninitiated without ever making himself intelligible. There can be no doubt that currency theorists have succeeded in conveying to the ordinary man two very distinct impressions, both of which are false; first, that those who can speak with authority on the subject are themselves at a loss or at least are divided in their opinion that it is impossible to choose between them; and secondly that currency is a subject for manipulation, so that mere bad management and not any fundamental economic disorder is the cause of all the fluctuations and instabilities from which the world is suffering.

Danger of Half Truths
As usual, what makes these conclusions especially misleading and subversive is the half-truth which they may contain. It is very certain that the theory of currency is full of disputed points; but it is quite untrue to say that there is no firm foundation of demonstrable doctrine which any competent authority accepts. It is also unquestionable that within limits currency can be controlled. Indeed, the need for greater control by central authority through an intelligent and anticipatory use of the official rate of discount, is worth emphasizing in many countries.

But it is ludicrously false to pretend that, even with a paper currency, budgets could be balanced, internal and external debts could be paid off, and stability of prices at home and in the markets of the world could be maintained, merely by speeding up or slowing down the printing press for notes. The influence of those who regard the advent of inconvertible paper currency as a blessing in disguise is strong enough in England to have led to the formation of a "Sound Currency Association" to which the leading bankers have recently given their formal allegiance. No doubt the International Monetary Conference will

provide an opportunity for a trial of strength between orthodox and unorthodox opinion. But many of the currency proposals which have been put forward at one time or another are not to be answered by currency arguments, because they are not really meant to achieve a monetary reform at all. They are directed against the gold standard only because a gold basis for currency, or indeed any other stable basis, is conceived to be an obstacle to the realization of the traders' dream of an unstinted supply of credit.

Cheap Money School
The cheap money school, when they have the courage of their opinions (like Mr. John T. Day who contributes an article on "The Money Machine" to the "Tanners' Year Book"), are to be answered not by any monetary argument but by a discussion about the nature of interest. "An abundant supply of cheap money," Mr. Day contends, "is the paramount need of this country and probably of most other countries at the present time. The gold standard is as dead as Humpty Dumpty, and as unlikely to be set up again. . . . and we are well rid of it. . . . Currency notes will be recognized (in days to come) as the greatest invention of modern times. . . . The provision for their redemption in specie is wholly unnecessary and should be withdrawn. . . . Currency notes can never be overissued. . . . A fixed standard of value is neither practicable nor desirable." Mr. Day would like to see gold decontrolled and an international currency established consisting of minted gold ounces. National currency would consist of bank credit with which the floating debt would be paid off, never to be renewed.

It is a courageous vision, and it represents a school of opinion which is not without influence among the merchants of England.

LOCOMOTIVES MADE
IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—During the war the Skoda Works at Pilsen were second in importance only to Krupp of Essen for their output of munitions. On the collapse of Austria-Hungary and the establishment of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic the works were devoted largely to machine construction. They have just recently produced their hundredth locomotive, a creditable performance for some 2½ years' work.

At the present time 16 locomotives and tenders are constructed monthly, one of the largest orders, on which work is in progress, being contracts for 130 locomotives for the Rumanian Government. Representatives of English shipping interests are in Prague negotiating for the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak shipping company.

"PEACE DOLLARS"
ARE TO BE MINTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Conference on the Limitation of Armament is to be reflected in a new series of silver dollars and 700,000 will be produced before New Year's. The design on the new coins has been approved by President Harding and the Fine Arts Commission.

The new dollars, which were designed by Anthony de Francisci of New York, will have the usual head of Liberty on the obverse side while the reverse will have a large figure of an eagle perched on a broken sword, and clutching an olive branch bearing the word "peace," further depicting the dawn of a new era. The background will show rays of a rising sun. The usual "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust" will also be on the coin.

ELECTRIC ORDER FROM JAPAN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Westinghouse Electric International Company has received an order from the Daido Electric Power Company of Japan for electrical apparatus for two large hydro-electric plants. The value of the order amounts to about \$2,000,000. The hydro-electric plants are to form a part of a "super-power" system for the Tokyo district, similar to that under discussion for the area between Boston and Washington. This is the second large order that the company has received from Japan within a few weeks, the other being one for switching equipment for the Tokyo Electric Company, which totaled about \$1,000,000.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—A reactionary tendency set in in the wheat market after a fairly strong opening yesterday and closing quotations were fractionally lower, with December at 1.07½, May at 1.14 and July at 1.03½. Corn also declined slightly, December delivery closing at 46½, May at 53 and July at 54½. December rye 81½, May rye 88½, May barley 58½, January pork 14.65, December lard 8.67½, January lard 8.67½, March lard 8.92½, May lard 9.12½, January ribs 7.77, May ribs 8.00½.

STEEL MERGER NEGOTIATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations are under way to combine the Otis Steel Company, Donner Steel Company, Bourne-Fuller Company and the Trumbull Steel Company. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company may also be included.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

MONTREAL, Quebec—The premium on New York here yesterday reached a new low on this movement at 6 15-16 per cent. Canadian funds in New York showed a reduction in discount to the lowest figure of the movement—6½ per cent.

AMERICAN LOAN
TO QUEENSLAND

Some Criticism Develops but the Advantages of Financial Deal Are Pointed Out and Further Borrowings Are Rumored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor From its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—When the Labor government of this state broke all precedent by going to America for loan money, there was a chorus of dismay and condemnation, but the fact that Sir Denison Miller, the governor of the Commonwealth Bank, acted for the Queensland government and cordially approved of the loan, stillled much of the criticism. Now it is rumored that Queensland is considering a further loan from New York.

Americans, believed to be representatives of New York financial interests, have been visiting Brisbane. It is possible that they are completing the arrangements in connection with the recent loan, but on the other hand the desire of the state government to erect iron and steel works at Bowen and to begin other projects, which would restore their shrunken prestige and satisfy malcontents in their own ranks, would make a further American loan an attractive proposition. If this loan were guaranteed by the permanent character of the projects for the development of which it was to be used, it is not expected that there would be any difficulty in raising a further loan from New York, especially as American money has been knocking at other doors in Australia besides Queensland.

New Money Market

The Queensland Premier, Mr. E. G. Theodore, says that his state's venture has improved the financial outlook for the Australian states, because it has opened up for them a new money market, while the success of the loan has made it possible for the other Australian states to obtain better terms in London. One thing of outstanding importance to Queensland, declared the Premier, was that the American loan had rendered the state independent of the financial center in London which had imposed a hard and fast boycott against Queensland and had attempted to dictate the internal policy of the state. Mr. Theodore continued:

"We are making a very favorable conversion of the money raised in New York. The net proceeds of our \$12,000,000 will approximate \$2,000,000. Queensland's stock in New York is already quoted at a premium, although issued at 1 per cent below par. New York is proving a very good market for us and doubtless will not be ignored when the state again wants to borrow money abroad. The money is being converted in London, and for this reason does not mean a transfer of trade from Britain to America. The Queensland government considered that it has pioneered a new market for Australia, and one which every state would be foolish if they did not take advantage of. Of course I should not recommend any state to go to New York if it could borrow in London on as favorable terms."

As bearing on possible future loans from America it is interesting to note that the recent interstate conference of the Australian Labor Party passed the following resolution regarding the Queensland loan:

"That this federal conference of the Australian Labor Party views with patriotic pride and satisfaction the evidence of courageous statesmanship of the Queensland Labor Government, which so successfully operated, to defeat the attempt of the big financiers to dictate to the government of the state in defiance of the self-governing rights of our Australian democracy and to the end of serving the selfish and anti-social interests of anti-Australian reactionists."

Course Is Defended

Australians have listened with respect to the views of Mr. Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia and the representative of the commonwealth government at the World's Cotton Conference in Manchester. Mr. Vaughan, who is visiting Australia in connection with the establishment of cotton-growing in Australia as a great primary industry, made a statement to the press, in favor of Queensland's flotation of loan money on the New York market.

"I notice a good deal of wonderment and outcry," said Mr. Crawford Vaughan, "against the recent loan floated in the United States by Queensland. The objection to raising money in the United States seems to be misplaced. Australia needs above everything population, and we cannot obtain population without money. America has become for the moment the center of the world's borrowing, and if we do not take what is available for us some other nation will get it instead. I do not think there will be any objection by Great Britain to the investment of American capital in Australia, because every dollar spent here in making the country available for immigrants will increase the value of Australian assets. In her early days the United States was developed by British capital, and there was then no talk of the United States being sold to Great Britain on that account. On the contrary it enabled the United States to utilize its vast resources. It must not be forgotten that Australia stands in what is likely to be the storm center of the future. She must people her vast waste places, or perish. If we can do this with British capital, well and good, but if this is impossible we must go where capital is available."

SERIOUS CHARGES
AGAINST BROKERS

New York Stock Exchange Removes Wire Service From the Houses Quoting Wrong Prices

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Stock Exchange authorities have removed the wires from a number of houses, because, according to a statement by the board of governors, "each of these houses has reported transactions to its customers at prices different from the actual prices at which such transactions took place to their own profit and to the injury of their customers."

This action again calls attention to the losses of millions of dollars every year by persons little able to stand it through manipulation of dishonest men who set themselves up as big game hunters and bankers. For some time attention has been called to the so-called new style of bucket shop, but it has been a difficult and slow job to bring them to account. Now there is some action.

President Cromwell made the following statement from the rostrum of the exchange yesterday:

In September the Board of Governors learned of certain irregularities in the transaction of business on the part of non-member wire connections of stock exchange houses.

The Board of Governors called these irregularities to the attention of the members of the exchange doing a wire business and notified them that they would be held responsible for the conduct of the houses connected by wire with their offices and that any further failure on the part of such houses to observe the standards of business conduct required by the exchange would cause the immediate removal of the houses so offending.

Accounts in the employ of the exchange have examined the books of non-member houses who have wire tickers in various parts of the United States. As the result of the reports of these accounts the authorities of the exchange have caused the removal of the wires of a number of houses.

The board of governors will continue their examination of the business methods of non-member houses having wires or tickers and in every case where it is discovered that a house is guilty of irregularities in the conduct of its business, wires and tickers will summarily be removed.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The organization at Havana within the past few days of an operating corporation, to take over from the banking and realty house of Morgan & Co. the newly constructed \$2,000,000 Hotel Almenares may be accepted as a strong indication of an upward trend in the economic situation in Cuba.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended December 10 was 1,361,000 barrels, compared with 1,333,310 for the preceding week, an increase of 27,690.

A merger of corporations engaged in the manufacture of tabulating and recording machines is expected to be announced soon, with the Computing, Tabulating & Recording Company expected to play a prominent part.

Mexico's financial paper, Bolétin Financiero y Minero, reveals a new angle in the Mexican oil dispute, as it shows that oil companies are to be allowed to pay taxes in bonds selling at a great discount, instead of cash. This undoubtedly is the explanation for the recent strength of Mexican oils, and of the late buying of Mexican bonds.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Party
Sterling	\$4.04	\$4.04	\$4.8565
France (French)	.089½	.0812	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0779	.0780½	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1950	.1950	.1930
Italy	.0458	.045½	.1930
Guinea	.3672	.3668	.4000
German marks	.0056½	.0084½	.2380
Canadian dollars	.93½	.93½
Argentine pesos	.322½	.3262½	.6650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0418	.0422	.1930
Pesetas	.1490	.1445	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2480	.2480	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1390	.1388	.2680
Danish kroner	.2050	.2080	.2680

LIBERTY BONDS DROP SHARPLY

NEW YORK, New York—Heavy selling of Liberty bonds at overnight losses of 70 cents to \$1.24 per \$100 featured trading on the stock exchange yesterday. All Liberty issues were \$2 to almost \$4 under their quotations of last month, when high records for a year or more were established. 3½% tax exempts were most affected by the liquidation, falling to \$3.00, against the recent high of 96.70.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to November 19 show:

Receipts	1558,968,277
Expenditure	622,956,792
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	1783,566,395
Expenditure	681,657,999

CANADIAN PACIFIC STOCK

NEW YORK, New York—The banking syndicate headed by the National City Company, which purchased the \$25,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock, is offering the issue at 78 to yield 5.13 per cent. Other bankers in the offering syndicate are the Guaranty Company of New York, the Brown Brothers Company, the Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday. January 18.24, March 18.10, May 17.71, July 17.25, October 16.50. Spot quiet, midling 18.80.

JAPAN DEVELOPING
WOOLEN TEXTILES

Far Eastern Country That Has Long Been Promising Market for Goods Is Extending Its Own Manufacturing Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—Members of the wool textile industry in England are watching with great interest the rapid development of the wool industry in Japan, and already many are beginning to talk of the time in the not distant future when the Japanese will be independent of foreign supplies of textiles. Hitherto Japan has been one of the most promising markets for tops (combed wool) yarns, and piece goods, but powerful interests in the country are making great efforts to establish the manufacturing industry on such an extensive scale as to make the Japanese practically self-supporting in the matter of textiles. Indeed, some look forward to the time when there will be a surplus of textiles for export to other countries, and especially the far eastern nations.

Purchasing Raw Wool

One of the outstanding features of the wool market at the moment is the active buying in Australia and South Africa on Japanese account, and this in itself is an indication of the trend of events. Instead of buying the semi and fully manufactured goods, they are purchasing raw wool and making the goods themselves. In recent years several new mills have been erected and an enormous amount of textile machinery has been imported. Combing plants are being established and worsted spinning mills are being developed, so that within a few years it may be expected that the Japanese manufacturers will be able to obtain all their requirements in their own country. This, of course, will seriously affect the combing industry in Australia, as for several years past the bulk of the tops combed in Australia have been exported to Japan. The Australians, therefore, will have to find a new outlet, and in this connection many are already looking to the United States as a possible customer.

The Japanese Government are also taking steps to increase the number of sheep and improve the quality of the wool produced in Japan. This, however, will take many years, and it is probably not too much to say that Japanese users of wool will always be dependent on Australia and South Africa for the bulk of their merino wool supplies. This means that as the consumptive capacity of the industry is increased, the Japanese will become more prominent buyers in the world's primary markets, and their operations will exercise an increasing influence on wool values. According to official figures, there were only 4546 sheep in Japan in the year 1919, but there were 6732 power looms and 5018 hand looms. Since then the woolen and worsted plants have been very considerably extended, and it is estimated that at the present time the amount of capital in the producing section of the industry is about \$50,000,000.

Advantage in Labor

In the matter of cheap labor the Japanese have a distinct pull over European countries and the United States. For instance, taking the yen at its nominal value of 2s. (against its present value of 2s. 6d.), the rate of payment for male labor is from 7s. to 8s. per day, and for female labor about 4s. The hours of labor are eight a day and six full days a week. In the meantime the Japanese worker does not turn out so good an article as the British operative, due largely to lack of experience. This is particularly noticeable in the finish of the piece goods. On the other hand, improvement will doubtless come with further experience, and the country will gradually become self-supporting in the production of textiles. This, of course, is what must be expected in all progressive countries, but it is a tendency which makes it more and more difficult for the old-established industries of the world to find an adequate outlet for their surplus.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The diamond jubilee of the Bank of New Zealand, which began business October 16, 1861, has directed attention to the prosperity and progress of this semi-government institution. Sixty years ago it had a capital of £50

"AIR PORTS" OF THE FUTURE VISUALIZED

R. M. Hill, a British Squadron Leader, Is Author of a Paper Calculated to Be of Much Value in Development of Craft

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"Could we visit an air port of the future on a day when it was enveloped in creeping mist, I do not think we should find it deserted. On one side aeroplanes would glide in, looming up like shadows; on the other they would get off every few minutes, only to be blotted out in the mist. There would be no fuss; simply the impression of perfect organization." Thus Squadron Leader R. M. Hill, one of the most brilliant pilots Great Britain has produced, expressed his views in a paper read before the Royal Aeronautical Society on the subject of getting off the ground and landing, a paper that, it is declared, every pilot ought to be compelled to read and afford proof of understanding.

Reading this paper some days before it was delivered, the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor received a remarkable impression of the difficulties under which flight still labors. Nowadays one is so elated at the mere achievement of flight and its seeming great progress that one is liable to forget that it is only some 12 years of age. In fact we are demanding too much of flight. Squadron Leader Hill's paper, although intended for the pilot, has general interest in that it reveals with perfect frankness the defects of the aeroplane, and informs the pilot regarding the numerous and complicated details of design, the conditions of weather and country that affect the critical operations of getting off and alighting, in no way minimizing the responsibility of the pilot.

For the Practical Flyer

Perhaps the layman reading this paper would be alarmed, for he would be directing the unprepared thought to unfamiliar things. In reality, Squadron Leader Hill has made not only the fullest and most authoritative study of this vital problem but, without setting out to do so, he justifies the brightest hopes of the future of flying. The paper is a long one, yet it would be difficult to find in it an unnecessary word. It is, as already said, for the practical flyer rather than for the layman. There is no need here to discuss it in detail. Those whose interest and calling are aeronautical can obtain it for themselves. But it suggests certain ideas of general interest.

The maneuvers of getting off and alighting are those about which, from the pilot's point of view, the least has been written. The writer, who was associated with air training throughout the war, can bear witness to that fact. There were numerous service manuals on political flying, and some of them were extraordinarily good; but getting off and landing were never exhaustively treated, and Squadron Leader Hill has produced the first classic on the subject.

Personal Element Great in Flying

One of the principal popular objections to flying is that so much depends upon the skill of the pilot and, one would add, his temperament and character. One is apt to forget that in all kinds of mechanical transport the same applies. The locomotive and the automobile driver, or the ship's navigator, dare not ignore the established safeguards or neglect the lessons learned during apprenticeship. Flying is different in kind and, even in degree, only to the extent of its relative unfamiliarity and the imperfections of a craft still in its infancy.

One unfortunate circumstance of the moment is that pilots are not getting the amount of training and practice possible during war. Economy is the watchword, and there are few flights for mere practice. During the war, time, petrol and personnel were almost unlimited for the specific object in view. There was prodigious waste of all three. But so far as commercial flying is concerned, the great effort and sacrifices that were made have proved of little value.

Squadron Leader Hill explains how the operations of getting off and landing are affected by the absolute dimensions of the particular type of aeroplane employed, its load (pounds per square foot of wing and per horsepower), the position and effect of propeller, the stability characteristics, the control surfaces (especially at low speeds), the height and character of the undercarriage, the angle of the aeroplane when the tail is resting on the ground, the height of the wings above the ground, the pilot's view, and so on.

All Details Covered

He goes thoroughly into every detail, having regard to the size of aerodrome or landing field, the surroundings, and different conditions of weather. He also has much to say on the pilot and on his impressions due to speed and altitude. The writer has no hesitation in saying that every pilot, but every designer and manufacturer should read this paper. It shows that much of the work of designers, manufacturers, and pilots has been unscientific and ill-informed, and also reveals the fact that all these shortcomings can be remedied.

Squadron Leader Hill has something to say about mechanical devices to assist landing. Such inventions as the Noakes ground-indicator are described; and he is confident that the pilot of a commercial aeroplane, provided he has judged his entry into

the aerodrome and has set his aeroplane to glide at a steady speed, will be relieved of all further worry. "He will merely watch himself being landed."

One would add that the pilot who knows all that Squadron Leader Hill has to say should be almost independent of such aids. As to landing an aeroplane safely in thick fog or darkness, it is pointed out that even now aeroplanes can be flown in continuous mist or cloud by the use of the turn-indicator, cross-level, air-speed, and compass. With wireless communication (as every day proves) an aeroplane need never lose the way. Why officials should talk as if navigation in darkness or in fog were impossible is inexplicable.

Even with the amateurish methods now in use, which are far behind what today is easily possible, the writer has often seen aeroplanes "conducted" by wireless and safely landed in thick mist. So, once again, the conclusion is that flying is not inherently dangerous; far from it, for in spite of the fact that very few pilots "fly with their heads" as well as by eye, most of them are ignorant of many of the things Squadron Leader Hill has to tell them.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SECOND ASSEMBLY

Lord Robert Cecil and Prof. Gilbert Murray Enthusiastic Over League's Recent Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Lord Robert Cecil and Prof. Gilbert Murray were the two delegates for South Africa at the recent Geneva Assembly, and at a subsequent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union held in London they gave their impressions of the work done by this second conference.

Lord Robert Cecil said that all the delegates were inspired with the purpose of reaching conclusions that were best for the world as a whole. This was a great and remarkable example for future conference, although there was still room for improvement in this respect. Members were very friendly and impartial in their consideration of all topics brought before them. Unfortunately, delegates were drawn almost exclusively from two classes—the "officials" or politicians.

The Assembly was not yet fully representative of the nations that attended, Lord Robert said. Only a few women from Scandinavia were present, and the working class was not represented by any delegates. He thought that was very unfortunate. He would like to see three full delegates from each country, and he thought that nomination by the government should be followed by the approval of wider representation of the people. In the case of Great Britain, for example, the names should be submitted to the House of Commons.

Improvement Over First Assembly

The Assembly, Lord Robert stated, was remarkably successful in bringing together varying points of view. There was a great improvement over the first Assembly in the attitude of the conference toward mandates. Every one was anxious to get the mandate system into operation as soon as possible. It was in operation for all practical purposes. Another notable advance was made with regard to the reduction of armaments. Such opposition and doubt as existed in the first Assembly had very largely disappeared.

The matter of international disputes, Lord Robert said, was new work. Open discussion took place before the Council, and certainly it was impressive and frank. The Assembly unanimously approved of all that the Council had done. With regard to the Vilna dispute he could say that until Poland put herself right with the world, public opinion would be against her. It was said that the occupation of Vilna by an armed force was done without the approval of the Polish Government, but if such action were tolerated every lawless government could interrupt the peace of the world. Discussion at the Assembly had shown the possibility of unanimous action in this matter, and the aim of preventing fighting had been achieved.

Magnitude of Albanian Dispute

The Albanian dispute, he said, was of far greater importance than was realized in England. Albania had entered the League last year, and in the summer of this year had asked for a settlement of her boundaries as a sovereign state. Although the League of Nations had constantly pressed the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris to settle them, nothing was done until recently. If the unprovoked attack on Albania could not be redressed, His Lordship considered a serious blow would have been dealt to the cause of peace and justice in Europe. But if the League of Nations were able to effect a settlement, supporters of the League could look forward to the future with confidence.

Prof. Gilbert Murray said that his first impression of the Assembly was as of a dream come true. It was a wonderful sight to see the representatives of 48 nations assembled together for a common purpose. The Assembly had character, and was not merely a fortuitous collection of people. He would like the senior delegate to represent his government, so that when the vote was given it was understood that the government of the country he represented stood behind that vote.

With regard to the two disputes referred to by Lord Robert Cecil, he would say that even if the League had the power to use force it would be useless, for it was the essential purpose of the League to prove that force was not essential in the settlement of modern international difficulties.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROHIBITION LAWS

New South Wales Business Men's Inquiries Elicit, for the Most Part, Anti-Liquor Arguments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Business Men's Efficiency League of New South Wales, whose activities have already received notice in The Christian Science Monitor, is steadily gathering evidence as to the results of prohibition on business. The league is not confining its inquiries to the United States and Canada but has extended them to the no-license districts of New Zealand. The impartial character of the investigation may be judged from the fact that 85 per cent of those to whom questions have been sent by the league are business men, commerce chambers and others, selected at random from directories.

Replies already to hand from the United States and Canada total 141. Of these, 105 are decidedly in favor of prohibition and 15 are non-committal, taking the ground that sufficient time has not passed to permit of sound judgment on the question of prohibition or that there are too many factors at present in the problem to make possible a definite opinion. Twenty-three replies from New Zealand, 16 from the United States and 12 from Canada, all of which are working well; four regard them as having failed.

Impartial Investigators

The league intends to summarize the information contained in the 300 replies which it expects to receive, and will then print the summary in a booklet and mail it to representative business men in New South Wales. A statement on behalf of the league emphasizes the point that it must not be regarded as a prohibition organization; as yet it is simply an investigating body which seeks to obtain facts direct from prohibition centers and then let those facts speak for themselves. It has no direct relationship with the New South Wales Temperance Alliance, is independent of it, and receives no financial aid or direction from it. The league is supported by a general membership fee of 10s., a subscribing membership fee of one guinea, and by donations from business firms who are interested in the inquiries being made.

F. C. Middleton, who is secretary of the league, states that the chief motive in forming the body was a conviction that the liquor trade entailed a tragic waste in men and money. Last year, he said, about £10,250,000 was spent in New South Wales on alcoholic beverages. This sum was equal to two-thirds of the total income of the railways and tramways, twice the amount spent in education, and four times that spent in education. A secondary motive for the league was the doubt among business men as to whether prohibition was the solution of this problem.

Efficiency Diminished by Drink

In pursuance of the objects of the league, W. A. F. Watt, its president, invited Capt. W. A. Herbert of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and E. J. Norton, United States Consul, to address the league. Captain Herbert said that in 1910 business men in the United States recognized that efficiency had sunk to a low ebb and they began to probe for causes. Investigation showed that efficiency was higher in the case of men who did not touch rum or drugs. In many of the large manufacturing plants in the United States today men were examined before admission, and those addicted to drink were excluded because it was found that they could not maintain the standard of efficiency set in the works. The wine growers of California believed that they were faced with ruin when prohibition came in; yet today there were more vineyards being planted, and grape juice was proving itself a wholesome drink.

The American Consul recognized that prohibition in the United States was still in the experimental stage. It had come into effect, he said, as a result of the activities of business men who had seen the detrimental effect of liquor on business.

DANISH AUTHORITIES ASSIST UNEMPLOYED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Minister of the Interior has just introduced a measure in the Rigsdag to alleviate unemployment, which provides for the close connection of the employment bureau side and the unemployment insurance (now substituted for unemployment aid), under one Labor Director. The old rules for municipal contributions to the unemployment funds are somewhat altered, and to alleviate unemployment during the present and future periods of crisis a national fund is formed with contributions from employers, the unemployment funds and the municipalities.

The national fund gives grants to emergency undertakings, which the state, municipalities and private concerns might start, and to courses for the unemployed. The maximum amount of the national fund is fixed at 80,000,000 kroner, and the state contributes one-third of the fund's annual expenditure for the said purposes. The board under which this work has for its chairman the Labor Director and comprises 11 members: four members of Parliament, four employers, two representatives for municipalities and one for the unemployment funds. As a foundation for an adequate fund for the period December 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, the state gives 7,000,000 kroner and the unemployment funds 1,000,000 kroner, which represents their accumulated fund.

The wages at emergency undertak-

ings are fixed at a figure which is above the aid a workman would receive from the unemployment funds, but below the normal wages of the labor market, so that it will always pay a workman to try and get work in the industries proper. Labor is against this proposal and a representative for the employers has suggested, that instead of having lower wages at emergency undertakings, wages should be normal, but there should be off days.

The employers are to pay 10 kroner per annum on an average for every whole-year hand, liable to insurance, to the fund, and every quarter the existing unemployment funds shall receive. Hands that are not members of an unemployment fund (which funds will continue to officiate) can only reckon with a small allowance from the national fund, which is only meant to supplement the old-established unemployment funds and to further employment.

PLAN TO REINFORCE THE CANAL ZONE IN EGYPT IS OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—There is no doubt that the question of the military occupation of Egypt is one of the most important problems at present under consideration. From the Nationalist point of view it is logically obvious that the country's independence must be more or less nominal as long as British troops remain in the capital or large towns, and, regardless of all other considerations, such as the economic effect of the withdrawal of the army of occupation, it is insisted that evacuation should be complete. At the other extreme is the British militarist who declares that the strategic position of the Suez Canal, however well garrisoned, is unsound unless the sweet water canal which has its head on the Nile about four miles north of Cairo is safeguarded.

It would appear, however, that of the two points of view that of the militarist is the weaker for the following reasons. The Ismailia Canal, the canal in question, serves a very large area of cultivable land and all the towns or villages in the canal zone as well as the villages along the Wadi Tumilat, or the land of Goshen. Consequently were the canal cut at the head, the damage to Egypt would be very great. Again, the water required for drinking purposes for the troops could be perfectly assured by a power which commands the sea communications by means of condensers, for does not Aden, for instance, depend entirely on such plant for its requirements?

Undoubtedly, the British troops could be withdrawn to the Canal Zone without sacrificing the security of the Empire's line of communications, but many believe that the effect of such evacuation would influence most prejudicially the economic aspect and the morale of Western civilization in the country. In support of this view the British Union of Egypt sent recently a cable to London warning the British Government against consequences which it believed would result from the withdrawal of troops, among which was included the conviction that the former Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, would shortly return to Egypt and work his will to destroy every vestige of British influence in the country.

The fact appears, however, to have been overlooked that the withdrawal of the British troops to the Canal Zone does not obliterate the influence of a power which controls the headwaters of the Nile, as well as the country's seaboard, and which will have troops within 100 miles of its capital, should that power wish to apply pressure. The facts are that although the retrogressive element of the population would much like to see the end of British or any foreign influence in Egypt, an escape into the seclusion of the past is impossible for a country situated as Egypt is and bound so intimately in commerce and general business with Europe; that the fellah who forms the bulk of the population is really much more interested in his hand than in politics and would certainly resent vigorously any political step which would affect the value of his property and its produce.

As for the propaganda to return the former Khedive to Egypt, there is no doubt that some strong influences, not entirely unconnected with a foreign power having ambitious aspirations in the Mediterranean, have been assiduously at work for many months, and popular sentiment is in all probability largely inclined to support the step. That his return would do the country no good is recognized by most thinking people among the Egyptians, and a definite statement to the effect that he would not be permitted by the powers, against whom he conspired during the war, to supplant the present Sultan, would have a beneficial effect.

VANCOUVER TO AID WORKLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—In order to take care of the many unemployed men in this city, the city council decided recently to provide food and sleeping accommodation for single men without work at the Vancouver exhibition grounds. One of the buildings has been converted for the purpose. The men are being charged 85 cents a day for food and lodgings and in return are given employment for two days a week at \$3.20 per day. The work provided is in clearing land and preparing it for a municipal golf course. Several hundred single men will be thus looked after during the winter months. The beginning of the construction of a \$3,750,000 floating dock by the Wallace-Coughlin companies under Dominion Government subsidy, a project which hung fire for many months, is now an ac-

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YANCOUVER LABOR COUNCIL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has gone on record as favoring the acquisition by the city of a municipally owned hydroelectric plant. In regard to the question of daylight saving, which was voted down, a year ago and on which another plebiscite will be held during the civic elections, it was decided to take a vote of all the organizations affiliated with the council before deciding whether to oppose or support the plebiscite.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, November, 1921.

I FOUND the play, "Will Shakespeare," by Miss Clemence Dane, very interesting, and something more. The author calls it an invention and tells us that "This play does not claim to be true to history. It is no more than an attempt to suggest the nature of the experiences which went to the development of Shakespeare's genius." The opening act, the home of Will Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, a veritable reproduction of an Elizabethan yeoman's house, put us all into a good humor. A later act, depicting the first performance of "Romeo and Juliet," which takes place behind the scenes of the theater, was exciting. The character of Kit Marlowe, so unlike what one imagined him to have been, was thrilling, and the last act, where Queen Elizabeth leaves Shakespeare in a chamber of the palace and bids him get on with his work for the sake of England, was thrilling. When it was over the audience shouted and cheered, and the Manager, in his speech, said, "Such an evening encourages me and encourages other managers to put literature on the stage."

THE play is written in a mixture of blank verse and rhythmic prose. There are many beautiful passages in it, and yet all the time I felt that something was wrong. It is the women who say the lovely things—Ann Hathaway, Mary Fitton, assumed here to be "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," and Queen Elizabeth. They said things that Shakespeare might have said, and could have said, but he is not allowed to say them in this play. Thinking it all over I came to the conclusion that this play of "Will Shakespeare" by Miss Clemence Dane is, consciously or unconsciously, an effort of feminist propaganda. It belittles Shakespeare: it extols the women characters. Had I known nothing about Shakespeare I should have inferred that he obtained his ideas and his spirited and lovely language chiefly from his wife, Ann Hathaway, and from his patron, Queen Elizabeth. Well, Well!

NEVERTHELESS it was a very interesting evening, and there was something to do between the acts, for hanging in the vestibule is the portrait of Shakespeare known as the Charles Knight Shakespeare. To the two likenesses of unquestioned authenticity, the engraving by Martin Droeshout, and the bust in Stratford Church—it is claimed that this adds a third. The portrait is still in its old Elizabethan frame of carved strapwork, and it is suggested that this may correspond with the paneling of Shakespeare's house at New Place, Stratford, and that once it hung there.

THE literary drama is, alas, not yet as popular as the *Reveries*. The Byron play mentioned last week was withdrawn after a week's run, and the last nights of Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House" are announced. The manager has issued the following statement: "I who have to make both ends meet wonder if there are enough intelligent people in London to keep one small theater going. As the public does not seem disposed to support adequately the most brilliant play in London I have been compelled to announce the last weeks of 'Heartbreak House.' This simply means that the manager and the public do not agree as to the definition of a brilliant play."

DRINKWATER'S "Abraham Lincoln" has also come to the end of a run in London of 800 nights. It is stated that the manager is under contract to produce "Abraham Lincoln" for 100 nights a year, for three years, in theaters not more than eight miles from Piccadilly Circus.

THE fashion of treating certain new books as news continues. Some of the great London dailies have adopted the plan of publishing long reviews by eminent people, more eminent in other departments of life than in literature. Thus "The Life of Lord Salisbury" was reviewed at great length in *The Times* by Viscount Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor. In the same paper, "The Life of Lord Ripon" was reviewed at great length by the Marquess of Grey, and in the *Morning Post* the Duke of Northumberland reviewed Sir William Robertson's "From Private to Field Marshal." It must be said that these eminent people, who are not writers or reviewers by profession, hardly produce readable articles. They wander round and round: they do not state things succinctly; there is nothing in these many columns so direct and to the point as the following four lines by Mr. Maeslingham, that old literary hand, on Lord Salisbury's Life by Lady Gwendolen Cecil: "As for the book, it is a wonder. I have heard it coupled with Lady Burne-Jones's life of her husband, as proof that women can be biographers with the best of the men."

IN the preface to the new edition of Mrs. Barnett's Life of Canon Barnett, there is some curious information. This biography was first published in 1915, at 28s., and the three editions, two in England and one in America, have been exhausted. One would have thought that this biography had been a great success. Mrs. Barnett now assures us that even at 28s. a copy of the book, owing to war conditions, has not resulted in any profit either to the author or to the publisher. The new edition costs 6s., and I hope that it may be a success, but it can hardly be so if Mrs. Barnett continues her generous habit of giving copies to institutions that cannot afford it. This is magnificent but it is not profitable authorship.

M. RUDYARD KIPLING is so averse to any form of publicity that great interest was taken in his appearance in Paris when the Uni-

versity of Paris conferred upon him and upon Sir James George Frazer, the author of "The Golden Bough," the degree of Doctor honoris causa. Mr. Kipling began his speech in French, then, with an apology, broke into his swinging English. On such occasions compliments are reciprocal. The Petit Parisien called Mr. Kipling "the greatest English contemporary writer and one of the greatest writers of all times." When Mr. Kipling was asked to name his favorite French author, he replied, "Rabelais, who revealed to me the finest of your French virtues—fearlessness."

A NEW book that I have been reading with great interest is "Unknown Kent" by Donald Maxwell, "Being a series of unmethodical explorations of the County, illustrated in line and color by the Author." Imagine my delight on finding that one of the illustrations, in wide rivulets of margin, shows the front of an Elizabethan cottage. It is called "A Doorway in the Weald," and it bears a striking resemblance to the doorway of a place called Island Farm. How do such unimportant dwellings find their way into these books?

ANOTHER book that I constantly open and enjoy is "Modern American Poetry, An Anthology, selected by Louis Untermeyer." It is the most compact and the most informing guide to the newer American poets that I have met. It was reviewed in *The Nation*, and the following week Mr. John Gould Fletcher, taking exception to the remarks upon Mr. E. A. Robinson, smartly corrected the reviewer.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"1. This book contains, in the poem entitled 'The Gift of God,' the most wisely ironic and tender study of motherhood that I know of in contemporary poetry."

"2. In 'Cassandra' there is the most penetrating analysis of American failings—written from the inside, by an American—that America has yet achieved."

"3. In 'Ben Jonson Entertains a Man from Stratford,' Mr. Robinson has given the most complete comprehensive picture of Shakespeare, as he must have appeared in the period of his later tragedies, that has been drawn by any poet, either English or American."

"4. Finally, in 'The Man Against the Sky,' he has written a plea for faith far more impressive, austere, and ennobling, than Wordsworth's 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality.'"

"If these are not reasons enough for Mr. Robinson's eminence, let your reviewer mention any living English poet, except Hardy and Doughty, that has accomplished more than this. I, too, shall be grateful."

(From a letter by John Gould Fletcher in *The Nation*.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Four Plays for Dancers." By W. B. Yeats.

Because I want to see if this long-expected series of short plays makes credible the union between poetry and dancing.

"Prose Pictures." An Anthology. By E. Margaret Jones.

Because this is a second edition, and my habit of collecting Anthologies increases.

"The Laureateship." By E. K. Broadus.

Because this claims to be the first adequate history of that much ridiculed, yet much desired Institution—the Poet Laureateship of England.

Q. R.

HISTORICAL DATA

History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851; and Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851. By Floyd Williams. Berkeley, California: University of California Press. Two volumes. \$5 each.

These two stout volumes give such unbiased details of the time when California was trying to work out some form of social control in the days of the gold rush that they should interest both students of history and those who are seeking plots and local color for stories and material for moving picture scenarios. The history of the vigilance committee shows not only the strenuous local conditions but the relation of the California communities at that time to Australia, Mexico and other parts of the world, as well as to the rest of the United States. As a minute study of ways of dealing with desperadoes in order that there might be at least a form of community peace amidst much artificial excitement, the whole work deserves consideration by lawyers and law-makers, including those who are interested in preventing lynchings. Others, especially those who are looking merely for curious bits of information about some of the more violent phases of human nature, may find these volumes romantically comparable in many respects to the books about the beggars and vagabonds of earlier centuries.

OF ALL KINDS

Modern Essays. Selected by Christopher Morley. New York: Harcourt, Brace, & Co. \$2.

Half the delight in the reading of a volume of essays may arise in the choosing of one here and one there for reading and for comparison and variety. The difficulty with even an excellently illustrative anthology, such as this prepared by Christopher Morley, is that a single essay by Max Beerbohm, O. W. Firkins, or Stuart P. Sherman may seem merely tantalizing. Yet possibly this is what the selector intends, that the single illustrative essay from each writer may encourage the reader to go on buying the books of those essayists who here so pleasantly arouse him. At any rate, the volume introduces us to some unfamiliar names and points of view, and shows us that both the newly famous and the comparatively unknown are helping the essay joyously along in its ceaseless development.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Herman Melville. By Raymond M. Weaver. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

"One of the greatest and most neglected of writers," declares an ardent admirer of Herman Melville in 1919, the hundredth anniversary of the author's birth. Another Melville lover, writing in 1899, first met "Moby-Dick" in the small library of an obscure Canadian village, nearly 20 years before. He states that during those intervening years he had seen only one copy of the book exposed for sale, and met only one person (and that not an American) who had read it. Out of such obscurity Melville is at last fully emerging. In this recent interest, possibly in response to it, Mr. Weaver's biography is most timely.

The newspaper reporter is trained to put into his first paragraph a summary of his story. In the biography before us the author has adopted a similar method. A lover of romance would not wish to stop after he learns in the first paragraph that when Melville was only 32 years old, he had crowded into that brief space a scope of experience to rival *Ulysses* and literary achievement of a magnitude and variety to merit all but the highest fame.

He went forth penniless as a common sailor to view the watery world. He spent his youth and early manhood in the forecastle of a merchantman, several whalers, and a man-of-war. He diversified the whole with a journey of four months among practicing cannibals, and a mutiny off Tahiti. He returned home to New England to marry the daughter of Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, and to win wide distinction as a novelist on both sides of the water.

The two following paragraphs touch upon his 20 years' service as inspector of customs in New York, his practical withdrawal from public attention, and his absorption in philosophy.

With the premise of the introduction, the reader settles eagerly to the reading of the 400 pages, grateful that there are so many in the expectation of a well-constructed biography or a unified story of the life of the adventurer and man of letters, disappointment follows. One naturally expects a bringing together into a consistent whole, whatever is known of the man, of his adventures, his friends, and his writings. Instead of that, while the book is rich in material, that material is so distributed that the information still remains fragmentary, merely pieced together, not welded.

For instance, if one is seeking information concerning "Moby-Dick," instead of finding that masterpiece discussed in one place, one must follow up 41 references extending from page 21 to page 380, only to find that many of them lead but to a sentence or paragraph, leaving the seeker still to do his own collecting and arranging.

As a book of reference to Melville lovers and students, it will take an important place, for it is more than a pleasant book to read. At the end is a bibliography giving presumably a full and correct list of all editions of Melville's works. The nine pages of the index of names also make it possible to find whatever of information the book has to offer, even though it be sprinkled through the volume.

Herman Melville was born August 1, 1819, in New York City. His father was a prosperous merchant, first in Boston and later in New York. Herman came of good revolutionary stock on both sides. His maternal grandfather, General Peter Gansevoort, fought against Burgoyne, while his other grandfather was a prominent member of the Boston Tea Party. The latter, wearing the old-fashioned cocked hat and knee breeches, was a familiar figure in Boston and furnished Holmes with the original of "The Last Leaf." Many other well-known names are threaded through the two chapters devoted to ancestors and their simple and cultured life. Melville divided his time, after he was 13, between the Gansevoorts at Albany, his mother's home at Lansingburg, and Thomas Melville's farm, Arrowhead, at Pittsfield, which farm Mr. Melville later owned.

At 18 he shipped before the mast. On his return he taught school for something like three years, "boarding around" and receiving in money \$6 a quarter. In January, 1841, moved again by the spirit of adventure, he sailed from New Bedford in the whaler, *Acushnet*, bound for the Pacific. On this ship he cruised for 18 months. He and a companion escaped from the ship at Nukueva, whence they fled to the liveliest island of the Marquesas, Typee. Here Melville spent four months among the "gentlest of savages." Another whaler, which he left at the Society Islands, took him from Typee, thence he shipped for Honolulu, where he remained four months. Finally he joined the crew of the American frigate *United States* and so reached Boston in October, 1844.

These three years' wanderings furnished the material out of which later his sea stories were constructed in such a manner that with the greatest difficulty are the actual facts separated from romance. Mr. Weaver's biography is again valuable because he has done much of this sifting.

It is generally conceded that Melville touched the zenith of his literary achievements when, at the age of 32, his sea stories, "Typee," "Omoo," "Redburn," "White-Jacket," and "Moby-Dick" had been published. To the mere critic of literature, his strange career is like a star that drops a line of streaming fire down from the vault of the sky—and then the dark and blasted shape sinks into the earth.

salor-town of Liverpool to appreciate that gentle story thoroughly."

"Typee," his initial novel, was accepted for publication in England by Murray, but the publisher would not close the sale until assured that Typee was "a sober account of actual experiences." An American publisher took it after Murray had given it the stamp of approval; so it appeared simultaneously in England and America. It is not recorded whether it had been offered previously in America.

This story was the outgrowth of Melville's voyage on the *Acushnet*, although of the actual voyage there is little, the tale beginning with the escape of Toby and Melville from the ship. It recounts Melville's four months' sojourn and his final departure on another whaling ship. The two refugees were lost to each other soon after their reaching Typee, and it was not until the publication of the novel, when Tobias Greene, the original of Toby, recognized himself, that either knew what had become of the other.

"Omoo," the story of Melville's Tahiti wanderings, is sometimes spoken of as a sequel to "Typee," but merely takes up the story where the first volume drops it. "White-Jacket," like those already mentioned, is autobiographical and largely concerned with whaling off Japan. "Mardi," belonging in this earlier period, is fiction with a sea setting.

Melville is often called a man of one book and this book "Moby-Dick." Even though he had written nothing else, to have produced such a masterpiece should be glory enough for one man.

It is impossible to analyze the charm of "Moby-Dick," but once fairly begun it is hard to see how anyone could drop it out of his thought until he had devoured every word of it. But, like Browning, you like it or you don't, and your reason for the feeling rests upon something beyond reason. Beyond stating that Moby-Dick is a mammoth white sperm whale, it would be futile to try analysis of the book. While it is throughout reminiscent of the first voyage in the *Acushnet*, it is far less autobiographical than his other sea tales. One critic sums it all up when he says, "Moby-Dick" is a real voyage skillfully used to illustrate the cosmos.

If the book were not true, it would be an allegory; if it were not a story, it would be a treatise on philosophy; if it were not a romance, it would be a scientific study of the whale; if it were not a story of adventure, it would be a series of sermons, and in all these opposing types—and it is all of them—it is a model of English. It is a book to be read slowly so as not to miss the full effect and to feel to the full that "witchery of words" attained by few.

In description Melville was a master. Picture after picture he offers in "Moby-Dick" and in such a way that the reader forgets that he is reading a word-painting. From such a wealth of word-painting it is hard to select a few, but here are two, one first describing the spouting of the whale:

It was while gliding through these latter waters that one serene and moonlight night, when all the waves rolled by in the brief suspended agony of their soft, suffusing seethings, made what seemed a silvery silence, not a solitude, on such a silent night a silvery jet was seen far in advance of the whale, and by their soft, low lit up by the moon, it looked celestial; seemed some plumed and glittering god uprising from the sea.

The other passage actually launches you with the whale boats:

The surging hollow roar they made, as they rolled along the eight gunwales, like gigantic bows in a boundless bowling green; the brief suspended agony of their water-guns and howling of the sea, as it would tip for an instant on the knife-like edge of the sharper waves that almost seemed threatening to cut it; the sudden profound dip into the watery green and howling of the sea, as it would tip for an instant on the knife-like edge of the sharper waves that almost seemed threatening to cut it; the sudden profound dip into the watery green and howling of the sea, as it would tip for an instant on the knife-like edge of the sharper waves that almost seemed threatening to cut it.

In "Moby-Dick" Melville reached the high tide of his literary achievement. Those who have read some or all of the books that belong to the earlier period, know little of the later things. "Pierre," a psychological study, unpleasant in its conclusions, was published in 1852. Mr. Frank Jewett Mather Jr., a devoted Melvillite whom Mr. Weaver has paraphrased frequently and occasionally quoted, says "Pierre" is perhaps the only novel Melville ever wrote, and it is stuffed with horrors. "Israel Potter" followed in 1855 and the next year came "The Piazza Tales" which, by the way, members of his immediate family are said to consider the best thing Melville ever wrote. "The Confidence Man" completes the list of his formally printed prose.

We rarely hear of the author as a poet and evidently he met little encouragement in that branch of literature at home. Mrs. Melville, in a letter to her mother says:

Herman has taken 50 writing poetry. You need not tell anyone, for you know how such things get around.

However, in spite of that domestic attitude, we have "Clarel" in two volumes, of which Melville himself said, "A metrical affair, a pilgrimage or a quest, a series of spiritual lines, eminently adapted for unpopularity." To quote again from Mr. Mather, who thinks that presumably of all who have ever read the whole of the two volumes, he is the only survivor, "Yet there are in 'Clarel' vividness, humor, irony, and mind-stuff sufficient to stock the entire imagist school; only the blend was never quite right, and the fashion of the poem has passed." Even at the time the book was little read, never reprinted, and now very difficult to find.

Life in life, Melville printed for private distribution two small pamphlets, both of verse, "John Marr and Other Sailors" (1858) and "Timoleon" (1891).

It is a great disappointment that Mr. Weaver has not devoted a greater part

of the book to or at least given us more of the later years of Melville's life. Although after 1866, except for the two privately printed volumes mentioned above, he ceased even his occasional contributions to the magazines, it seems strange that there is nothing of biographical interest to tell of a man who had traveled the world around and thought deeply upon every human experience. Why his later seclusion? Why his indifference to the books he had written? An article in the *New York Times* said of him:

"He had shot his arrow and made his mark, and was satisfied. With considerable knowledge of the world, he had preferred to see it from a distance. . . . I asked the loan of some of his books which in early life had given me pleasure and which he had since admitted as a 'not wholly admirable art' being recorded in two clever volumes—'Steps to Parnassus' and 'Tricks of the Trade,' recently reissued under one cover. But with the war, while he was still on the younger side of thirty, Mr. Squire assumed the position of temporary editor of the *New Statesman* in London, and literary editor of *Land and Water*. Quickly his work aroused an interest that encouraged him to collect into one volume all the serious verses he had then written, and his short stories into another. He wrote an introductory memoir to the collected edition of James Elroy Flecker's poems; he did everything, in short, except write substantially. As a consequence, by the time the war was over he had established himself without much difficulty in these and various other ways as a modern Crichton of letters whose reach was wide and subtly influential. A new monthly review, the *London Mercury*, was inaugurated by him in the year after the armistice, and when under a nom de plume that revealed rather than hid a secret, he delivered a sensational attack on the personality of Mr. Bernard Shaw, exaggerated fancy began to see in him not merely a Crichton, but the promise of a literary Lord Northcliffe at the very least. Then, to clinch the matter, Mr. Arnold Bennett found occasion to proclaim him publicly as the foremost among the younger critics of our time."

No one has done more than Mr. Squire himself to modify the optimism that saw in him this potential blend of Northcliffe and Crichton. But there is too much that is genuine in his literary ability for him to have been dismissed by the more discriminating observers who recognized not so much a poet or a critic as a charming essayist and commentator on books and folks. His causeries, presented under his own name or as the work of Solomon Eagle, whose weekly essay has been transferred to the *London Outlook*, are delicious triflings which, when they deal with folks, are written from the standpoint of a cynic who has been a member of the Fabian Society, and when they deal with books are written from the standpoint of a cynic who has suddenly achieved power and power in one way and been balked of it in another—Mr. Squire was the defeated Labor candidate in a recent parliamentary election at Cambridge University, his old college ground. Rarely do these causeries achieve anything like importance. They touch too lightly on their subject to cut much ice, and are chiefly distinguished by a delightful humanity and sense of fun. Further, there is an air of knowledge about them, knowledge of all sorts of out-of-the-way books and bookmen. His very titles suggest entrancing possibilities: "Moving a Library," "Music-Hall Songs," "Scientific Management for Pegasus," "A Polyphosphoric Critic," "The Diary of Charles Potter," "On Cleaning Books," "Mr. Lloyd George as a Vers Librist," and so on. He will open an essay with a perfectly serious complaint about the absence of any monument in Edinburgh to "R. L. S.," he will go on to point out that Stevenson was born in that city, went to school there, was an undergraduate at the university, and above all, loved Edinburgh and everything within reach of it. He will remark that every other celebrity, from Scott to James Watt, has been thus commemorated; and will conclude by asking mischievously, "Do they want a subscription starting in England?" Such an essay is a pure delight, and we cannot easily have enough of the type. They will compare with the best in the genre that has been written either in Mr. Squire's own country or in America.

It is when, as editor of the *London Mercury*, or as posthumous critic in the *London Sunday Observer*, he makes solemn pronouncements and equally solemn prophecies concerning contemporary literature that Mr. Squire oversteps his limits. In "Life and Letters," published in his own name, there is an eulogistic essay on the poetry of Edward Thomas. It is the fashion since the war to eulogize Thomas. None would imagine that the wise and enlightened appraisers of that poet's work, after the event, are those who consistently rejected every poem which Thomas submitted to them as editors during his own lifetime. It would be unfair to recall the fact in Mr. Squire's case if it were an isolated instance of bad judgment. Nor does Mr. Squire's own poetry reveal him to advantage. One might almost say that his period of fun-making among his colleagues has brought its own retribution, for the poems themselves too often read like

FRUITS OF DILIGENCE

The Whistler Journal. By E. R. and J. Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.

In order that "The Whistler Journal" may appeal widely to readers of various sorts, it needs to be presented from a literary rather than an altogether artistic standpoint. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, setting about deliberately and very seriously to be a dual Boswell to their beloved great man, have indeed been diligent in collecting details and putting them together in an ever-growing mosaic intended to show Whistler completely as he was. From a literary point of view, one may venture a remark that sometimes the piecing together has not been so skillful as one might wish; but then, the present work at least is a journal and not a biography, and then, too, Mr. and Mrs. Pennell would not be their idiosyncrasies of literary composition. As it stands, this newest book of theirs on Whistler is a delight for the lover of literary atmosphere to look into here and there, as well as to read conscientiously. Though one might wish that they had given the journal chronologically instead of grouping the entries under some specially chosen topics, so that one is sometimes bewildered by the backward and forward movement of the experiences as well as by the interspersed comments written from the viewpoint of the present, still the "Journal" will be generally appreciated not only for the added information that it gives about the great Whistler but also for its many Pepsylike glimpses of human nature. It is none the less delightful because of the fact that the human nature is often that exemplified by the Pennells themselves.

The book is, of course, full of anecdotes such as that about Charles Whistler's alleged application for the position of secretary to Joseph Pulteney Whistler applied for the post and, on being summoned upstairs to the presence of the great man, stumbled into a priceless Persian pot and smashed it, and this lost him his chance. "So like the British Boulevardier," said Whistler. This was a propheet of Whistler's invasion of Paris at that time. In spite of the innumerable memoirs and journals that have been published, filled with anecdotes about all sorts of people both great and almost great, such bits of brightness still make pleasant reading on occasion for those who do not insist that a book ought always to have some decidedly consecutive unity.

The comments that the Pennells have added to the original journal are about anything and everything. Some are highly technical and some are merely popular in style and content. One passage must suffice to show their digressive manner as "Restoration usually means destruction. It is worse in America probably than anywhere else. The Lange Leisen in the Johnson Collection is a wreck. Almost every picture in many American collections has been, or will be, ruined by cleaning. Everything is reduced to a ruinous level of freshness by rubbing and scouring and scrubbing. The bloom of time is removed for the benefit of the American collector who cannot understand it—or art either—and if this is not enough the works are entirely repainted. It is not so long ago that J. was dismayed by seeing an American restorer spit on his thumb and rub with all his might the glaze off a very old master. It looked new enough in all conscience and perhaps, with further rubbing, a picture by James Montgomery Flagg or Charles Dana Gibson appeared under it. On another occasion J. caught a dealer with a rough cloth endeavoring to rub the whole face in another portrait up to the high light on the chin, saying the rest of the face must be shiny."

Thus we see that this "Journal" contains many vigorous things that have little to do with Whistler, and in the end, much as its authors may deplore this, it may be cherished quite as much for some of these things as for its central theme of adoration.

OUR WRITERS

Jack Collings Squire

The rise of J. C. Squire to the peculiarly individual position he has held of late in English letters might have been regarded as meteoric were it not that he was given his opportunity during a period when it was natural to associate a shooting star with most things; at any rate, so far as its speed is concerned, it was his brilliance. Mr. Squire's success, however, was brilliant as well as swift, for in the years preceding 1914 he had earned little beyond a reputation of sorts as a parodist of contemporary poetry, his activities in what he himself has since admitted as a "not wholly admirable art" being recorded in two clever volumes—"Steps to Parnassus" and "Tricks of the Trade," recently reissued under one cover. But with the war, while he was still on the younger side of thirty, Mr. Squire assumed the position of temporary editor of the *New Statesman* in London, and literary editor of *Land and Water*. Quickly his work aroused an interest that encouraged him to collect into one volume all the serious verses he had then written, and his short stories into another. He wrote an introductory memoir to the collected edition of James Elroy Flecker's poems; he did everything, in short, except write substantially. As a consequence, by the time the war was over he had established himself without much difficulty in these and various other ways as a modern Crichton of letters whose reach was wide and subtly influential. A new monthly review, the *London Mercury*, was inaugurated by him in the year after the armistice, and when under a nom de plume that revealed rather than hid a secret, he delivered a sensational attack on the personality of Mr. Bernard Shaw, exaggerated fancy began to see in him not merely a Crichton, but the promise of a literary Lord Northcliffe at the very least. Then, to clinch the matter, Mr. Arnold Bennett found occasion to proclaim him publicly as the foremost among the younger critics of our time."

No one has done more than Mr. Squire himself to modify the optimism that saw in him this potential blend of Northcliffe and Crichton. But there is too much that is genuine in his literary ability for him to have been dismissed by the more discriminating observers who recognized not so much a poet or a critic as a charming essayist and commentator on books and folks. His causeries, presented under his own name or as the work of Solomon Eagle, whose weekly essay has been transferred to the *London Outlook*, are delicious triflings which, when they deal with folks, are written from the standpoint of a cynic who has been a member of the Fabian Society, and when they deal with books are written from the standpoint of a cynic who has suddenly achieved power and power in one way and been balked of it in another—Mr. Squire was the defeated Labor candidate in a recent parliamentary election at Cambridge University, his old college ground. Rarely do these causeries achieve anything like importance. They touch too lightly on their subject to cut much ice, and are chiefly distinguished by a delightful humanity and sense of fun. Further, there is an air of knowledge about them, knowledge of all sorts of out-of-the-way books and bookmen. His very titles suggest entrancing possibilities: "Moving a Library," "Music-Hall Songs," "Scientific Management for Pegasus," "A Polyphosphoric Critic," "The Diary of Charles Potter," "On Cleaning Books," "Mr. Lloyd George as a Vers Librist," and so on. He will open an essay with a perfectly serious complaint about the absence of any monument in Edinburgh to "R. L. S.," he will go on to point out that Stevenson was born in that city, went to school there, was an undergraduate at the university, and above all, loved Edinburgh and everything within reach of it. He will remark that every other celebrity, from Scott to James Watt, has been thus commemorated; and will conclude by asking mischievously, "Do they want a subscription starting in England?" Such an essay is a pure delight, and we cannot easily have enough of the type. They will compare with the best in the genre that has been written either in Mr. Squire's own country or in America.

It is when, as editor of the *London Mercury*, or as posthumous critic in the *London Sunday Observer*, he makes solemn pronouncements and equally solemn prophecies concerning contemporary literature that Mr. Squire oversteps his limits. In "Life and Letters," published in his own name, there is an eulogistic essay on the poetry of Edward Thomas. It is the fashion since the war to eulogize Thomas. None would imagine that the wise and enlightened appraisers of that poet's work, after the event, are those who consistently rejected every poem which Thomas submitted to them as editors during his own lifetime. It would be unfair to recall the fact in Mr. Squire's case if it were an isolated instance of bad judgment. Nor does Mr. Squire's own poetry reveal him to advantage. One might almost say that his period of fun-making among his colleagues has brought its own retribution, for the poems themselves too often read like

parodies. "Quick went my breath and quick my heart, and I looked at the stars with lips apart," after looking, moreover, at the stars "with lips sealed"—how Mr. Squire, the parodist, would have pounced upon that if it had been written by an unfortunate contemporary! Again, "A something stirs," and "Nenth their black yews in solemn state," are hardly the kind of phrase we expect from one who has mocked without mercy the weak phrases of others. The ugliness and artificiality of "neath" for "beneath" seem to escape him, for he repeats the distortion and adds others to it a few poems further on in his collected first series:

"Neath a vaporous canopy . . . I climb the rigid steep of the night as the thorn is thrown."

All through his volume the verse is that of an intellectualist. "Rivers I have seen which were beautiful," the first line of what is regarded as one of his best pieces, exposes completely his poetic outlook. A poet never thinks of rivers except as beautiful. For him there can be no ugly rivers. It is only the thoughtful observer who is able to note in natural objects a falling away from their elemental grace. Mr. Squire is a consummate essayist who writes verse, not a poet who writes essays.

WHIMSICAL TRIFLES

Urbanities. Essays New and Old. By E. V. Lucas, with a Preface by the Author. Methuen, 1921. 7s. 6d.

There is nobody quite like Mr. E. V. Lucas. He has the art of telling a little incident in the words you feel you might have used and always will use to describe it in future—until you have tried to do so and failed abysmally, leaving out everything that mattered, which, after all, was just the telling. And for once the pictures are a help and not a hindrance. What could be happier than the design upon the cover to illustrate the title, "Urbanities," how would you represent them? The reviewer cannot say, but the chances are a hundred to one that nothing so felicitous would have occurred to any reader as that smiling London policeman sheltering three children from the rain under his oilskin cloak by spreading out his hidden arms till it becomes a penthouse above their unprotected heads.

Open the book at random, and you will find something to please you everywhere. Our first essay is called "On Being Somebody Else," and commemorates the ingenious photographer in Oxford street who conceived the idea of dressing up his customers in fancy dress. Mr. Lucas' text with a delectable picture of a man in wrinkled coat and bowler all too large decked out in naval uniform with all the orders he could wish, with a mild-eyed clerk in eyeglasses in the costume of Coriolanus, and with a small boy with cocked hat, top hat and wooden sword seeing himself as the ferocious pirate he aspires to be. Well may Mr. Lucas "like to think that the effect upon a little lodging house drape of having been a Queen of the Carnival cannot wear off at once," or that there may be a "general toning up of self-esteem in many a shop-bound youth in the knowledge, abundantly furnished by these post cards, that were he really the rightful possessor of a naval uniform he would not disgrace it."

We do not all envy the hero of "Romance While You Wait," who con-jured up Hawaiian names upon a tedious railway journey. Morto Tonitui, Tormo Tonitui, and the like, out of the words Motor Tution on an opposite advertisement, and beguiled his fellow-traveler with tales of his doings in those happy southern seas? In such studies as "My Friend Flora," the flower-woman with a philosophy of life, and "The Cabman and the Coin," which tells how a broken-hearted archaeologist discovered at a dinner party that he had given a gold mohur worth 30 pounds to a cabman, and planned to ring up Scotland Yard on a forlorn hope, when the cabman rang the bell to say that the gentleman had bilked him and if he didn't get an honest shilling in exchange he'd have the law of him—in trifles like these Mr. Lucas is impeccable. Readers who desire to find a present which does not belong to the depressing class of "Books for the Drawing Room Table," will do well to make a note of "Urbanities" before it goes out of print.

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THE HOME FORUM

On a Frosty Night

I saw the moon so broad and bright
Sailing high on a frosty night:

And the air swung far and wide be-
tween
The silver disc and the orb of green:
While here and there a wisp of white
Cloud-dim swam on the misty light:

And crusted thickly on the sky,
High and higher and yet more high,
Were golden star-points dusted through
The great, wide, silent vault of
blue: . . .

—James Stephens.

Don Quixote Scours up
His Armor

The first thing he did was to scour
up the rusty armor, which had been
his great-grandfather's, and had lain
many years neglected in a corner.
This he cleaned and adjusted as well
as he could; but he found one grand
defect: the helmet was incomplete,
having only the morion, the defi-
ciency, however, he ingeniously sup-
plied, by making a kind of visor of
pasteboard, which, being fixed to the
morion, gave the appearance of an
entire helmet. It is true indeed that,
in order to prove its strength, he drew
his sword, and gave it two strokes,
the first of which instantly demoli-
shed the labor of a week; but not
altogether approving of the facility
with which it was destroyed, and in
order to secure himself against a
similar misfortune, he made another
visor, which, having fenced in the
inside with small bars of iron, he felt
assured of its strength, and without
making any more experiments, held
it to be a most excellent helmet.

In the next place he visited his
steed; . . . Four days was he delib-
erating upon what name he should
give him; for, as he said to himself,
it would be very improper that a
horse so excellent, appertaining to a
knight so famous, should be without
an appropriate name; he therefore en-
deavored to find one that should ex-
press what he had been before he
belonged to a knight-errant, and also
what he was now: nothing could,
indeed, be more reasonable than that,
when the master changed his state,
the horse should likewise change his
name, and assume one pompous and
high-sounding, as became the new or-
der he now professed. So after having
devised, altered, lengthened, curtailed,
rejected, and again framed in his
imagination a variety of names, he
finally determined upon *Rosinante*, a
name in his opinion, lofty, sonorous,
and full of meaning; importing that he
had been only a "rozin," a drudge-
horse, before his present condition,
and now that he was before all the
"rozin" in the world.

Having given his horse a name so

much to his satisfaction he resolved
to fix upon one for himself. This con-
sideration employed him eight more
days, when at length he determined
to call himself *Don Quixote*; whence
some of the historians of this most true
history have concluded that his name
was *Quixada*, and not *Quexada*, as

And thou, O sage enchanter, whose-
ever thou mayest be, destined to
chronicle this extraordinary history,
forget not, I beseech thee, my good
Rosinante, the inseparable companion
of all my toils!—*Adventures of Don
Quixote de la Mancha*, by Cervantes
(tr. by Charles Jarvis).

Goethe's Garden

Mon. Mar. 22, (1824).—To-day, be-
fore dinner, I went with Goethe into
his garden. The situation of this
garden, on the other side of the hill,
near the park, had on the western
declivity of a hill, gives it a very in-

persing cirrus-streaks. We accurately
observed the clouds, and saw that the
massive clouds of the lower region
were likewise dispersing; from which
Goethe inferred that the barometer
must be rising.—*"Conversations of
Goethe with Eckermann and Soret,"*
translated by John Oxenford.



"Under the Trade Winds," from the painting by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A.

Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery, New York

Waugh's Study of
the Sea

But the "outdoors" was ever call-
ing, and in 1892 he renounced his
portrait work and went to live on the
Island of Sark in the English Chan-
nel, under whose charm he had fallen
during a summer holiday. Sark is
one of the most isolated, most rug-
ged of the Channel Islands; her
great cliffs rise hundreds of feet from
the sea; and against this wall of rock
the waves beat and break.

Mr. Waugh had always loved the
sea. Cut off from the outside world
he here began that profound study of
the colour and form of waves, of the
great laws that control the waters,
which has enabled him to give us
those magnificent marines that have
made him famous.

His early taste for mechanics now
came to his assistance. He con-
structed an iron easel that he could
clamp to the rocks and an immense
iron box that could not be blown
away and in which he kept his can-
vases, pigments, and other needful
materials. Thus equipped, he spent
long months patiently studying every
mood of the changing waters; watch-
ing, painting, day by day and hour by
hour, until he knew them all by heart;
knew just how the sea would lie
smooth and still to the far horizon,
with opalescent clouds mirrored on
its shining surface, the quiet waves
breaking gently against the rocky
cliffs, until a faint wind would stir
the glistening waters; then the tur-
quoise tints would tremble and break
into spray with all the hues of the
rainbow, the wind would rise, would
plough great furrows in its green
depths, would howl and shriek and
pound the sea against the jagged
coast, while the artist above dashed
the spray from his eyes and painted
madly on, until the darkness of night
closed out the glorious vision and
only the booming of the breaking
waters told him of the storm be-
neath.

After fifteen years of absence from
his own country he decided to take
up his permanent residence in
America.

Charles Curran says, in writing of
Waugh's marines: "One of the most
obvious facts in connection with his
technique is that there is definite, well-
understood purpose in every touch.
He has grasped the entire effect and
with bold strokes swept it in with a
freedom only equalled by the sea itself.
This rare skill is the result of a
dexterity born of long experience."
This fact Mr. Waugh himself reiter-
ated in a talk which he gave to stu-
dents. "I spend part of each year
studying the sea. I both paint it and
watch it carefully, and the latter
method of studying I am sure is in-
valuable. In that way I fix certain
forms clearly in my memory and learn
the why and how of the grand old
ocean. Acquire the habit of constant
observation . . . get at the heart of
things. . . If you really love nature
she will love you and teach you."—A.
Seaton Schmidt.

Huge and Mighty Are
Our Days

"The true gravitation-hold of liber-
alism in the United States," Walt
Whitman declares, "will be a more
universal ownership of property, gen-
eral home-steads, general comfort—a
vast, inter-twining reticulation of
wealth."

"Huge and mighty are our days,
our republican lands—and most in
their rapid shifting, their changes,
all in the interest of the cause. As
I write this particular passage (No-
vember, 1888), the day of disputation
rages around me. Arid the temper
of the parties, vital the pending ques-
tions. Congress convenes; the presi-
dent sends his message; reconstruc-
tion is still in abeyance; the nomina-
tion and the contest for the twenty-
first Presidential draw close, with
loudest threat and bustle. Of these,
and all the like of these, the eventua-
tions I know not; but well I know that
behind them, and whatever their even-
tuations, the vital things remain safe
and certain, and all the needed work
goes on. Time, with sooner or later
superciliousness, disposes of Presi-
dents, Congressmen, party platforms,
and such. Anon, it clears the stage
of each and any mortal shred that
thinks itself so potent to its day; and
at and after which (with precious,
golden exceptions once or twice in a
century), all that relates to sir
potency is flung to moulder, and no
one bothers himself the least bit
about it afterwards. But the People
ever remain, tendencies continue, and
all the diabolic transfers in un-
broken chain go on.

"In a few years the dominion-heart
of America will be far inland, toward
the West. Our future national capital
may not be where the present one is.
It is possible, say likely, that in less
than fifty years, it will migrate a
thousand or two miles, will be re-
founded, and everything belonging to
it made on a different plan, original,
far more superb. The main social,
political, spine-character of the States
will probably run along the Ohio,
Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and
west and north of them, including
Canada. Those regions, with the
group of powerful brothers toward
the Pacific (destined to the master-
ship of that sea and its countless
paradises of islands), will com-
pare, and settle the traits of America,
with all the old retained, but more ex-
panded, grafted on newer, harder,
purely native stock."—(From "Demo-
cratic Vistas.")

At certain seasons, these meadows
are the reverse of lonely. One sees
sometimes country people going to
Weimar to market, or to work, and re-
turning thence; sometimes loungers
of all sorts walking along the wind-
ings of the Elm, especially in the di-
rection towards Upper Weimar, which
is on certain days much visited. The
hay-making season also animates the
scene very agreeably. In the back-
ground, one sees flocks of sheep graz-
ing, and sometimes the stately Swiss
cows of the neighbouring farm.

To-day, however, there was no trace
of these summer phenomena, which
are so refreshing to the senses. On
the meadows, some streaks of green
were scarcely visible; the trees of the
park as yet could boast nothing but
brown, twigs and buds; yet the note
of the finch, with the occasional song
of the blackbird and thrush, announced
the approach of spring.

The air was pleasant and summer-
like; a very mild southwest wind was
blowing. Small, isolated thunder-
clouds passed along the clear sky;
high above might be observed the dis-

"Boundless Thought
Walks Enraptured"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE person who in admiration of
another's qualities says, "He is
courage itself," or "He is persistence
itself," is actually coming nearer to
what is true about the real man than
the world dreams of. Whether the
admirer is aware of it or not, he has,
even though but in slight degree, re-
solved the man of his admiration
into a mental or spiritual quality, for
courage can never be seen with the
physical senses. Of course, the
effects of courage are evident enough
to human eyes and to human ears, as
when a fearless leader stands in the
face of disaster and disperses it by
courage alone, but courage itself is
mental.

To the admirer of the courageous
man courage has become a tangible
thing, and were he instructed in
Christian Science he could profit more
by his statement, even though it is but
faintly metaphysical as he intended
it. He would understand what Paul
meant when he said, "Now faith is
the substance of things hoped for, the
evidence of things not seen." Mortal
eyes never saw faith any more than
they ever saw courage, for these
qualities are metaphysical. It is, to
repeat, their effects that in this world
are physical. As Mrs. Eddy writes,
on page 279 of "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures," "A New
Testament writer plainly describes
faith, a quality of mind, as 'the sub-
stance of things hoped for.'" Thus,
faith and courage are substance.

As said before, the admirer un-
doubtedly does not mean all that his
statement implies, and yet to him
surely the object of his appraisal
has somewhat more of a mental status
than before. Some physicality surely
has been lost in the mental process
of appraising him as something per-
ceived, to a certain degree at least,
by the understanding alone and not
by the senses. Now the reason that
this not unusual way of analyzing a
man is important is that it hints at
divine reality. For all reality, as
Christian Science shows, is the ex-
pression of Mind or God. Hence
courage is the expression of Mind.
In divine Science we understand that
spiritual man is the expression of Mind.
Therefore man is courage itself, the
pure activity of divine intelligence.
This, of course, is entirely reasonable
when we remember the basis of Sci-
ence is that Mind and its idea is all
and so is all the courage there is,
and all is consequently spiritual and
incorporeal. Mary Baker Eddy writes
thus of man in her book, *Science and
Health*: "The sinless joy—the per-
fect harmony and immortality—of Life,
possessing unlimited divine beauty
and goodness without a single bodily
pleasure or pain, constitutes the
only veritable, indestructible man,
whose being is spiritual." (Page 76.)

So whether we speak of man as
divine idea, or as courage, or as sin-
less joy, or as the activity of Mind,
we are declaring what is true in
divine metaphysics.

Many persons have been followers
of Mrs. Eddy in her scientific decla-
ration that spiritual man is idea in
Mind, without, however, admitting all,
or perhaps comprehending very much
of what this fact implies and what its
consequences are. Synonyms for idea
are thought, concept, mental image,
and of necessity the thought of in-
finite Mind is spiritual and unlimited.
It could not possibly contain a single
element of materiality or limitation
of any kind. It is like nothing that
the earth-bound senses could con-
ceive. Hence the infinite or unlimited
idea of divine Mind is the boundless
thought of Mind. It can no more be
known by the material senses than
God or Principle can be, just as
Moses, communing with God, be-
sought Him, "Shew me thy glory,"
and was answered by Mind, "There
shall no man see me, and live."

Mind and its unlimited idea 'or
boundless thought is what is here
now, what has always been here and
what always will be here, and it is
actually the only presence at this
very moment, for mortal or human
mind and its expression, the material
creation, is not true. The world at
this hour is going forward by leaps
to the apprehension of this fact, much
more rapidly than it is aware of. The
realization that mortal mind expressed
is not true because immortal, divine
Mind is infinite and unlimited. To have
another mind than divine good would
be to have something somewhere be-
sides Mind, and God could not be
unlimited. He would be limited to
the extent of the other mind's
presence. This is simple and logical,
and merely because its consequences
are tremendous is no ground for de-
nying it. The infinite or unlimited is
all there is, and all there is is infinite,
just as surely as two and two are four
and not five. Now Christian Science
proves that Mind or God exists and
is infinite. And of course God is good
because He does exist eternally. It
is this truth, raised above mere
academic theory into spiritual under-
standing, that heals the sick and de-
stroys what is not good in any and
every direction. It explains the heal-
ing work of Christian Science. It is
why one disease is not more formid-
able than another, because all disease,
all sickness, all sin, all evil is untrue.
God is good and where good is,
evil is not. If evil seems to be so,
where it is not to the extent that a
man believes in it. He suffers from
his own belief in a lie. All mortality
is a mirage and it is because it is
not true that spiritual un-
derstanding is dissolving it and bring-

ing in men's out-
look, which will result, in great
measure, in great
effects translated physically. Anyone
who will watch the columns of edi-
torials and comment in newspapers
and magazines for a time will per-
ceive the rising tide. As Mary Baker
Eddy says, "Beholding the infinite
tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on
God. Then we push onward, until
boundless thought walks enraptured,
and conception unconfin'd is winged
to reach the divine glory." (*Science
and Health*, p. 323.)

The consequences of the All-in-all
being Mind and its pure emanation,
idea, or thought, are so immeasurable
that only by recourse to Mind can one
begin to discern them. But as a man
does seek the infinite intelligence and
does seek for knowledge in Mind, in
total and unconditional disregard for
the material senses, he comes to the
beginning of the understanding of
the infinite idea which unlimits be-
cause it is itself unlimited. Thus the
individual proves indeed that "bound-
less thought walks enraptured, and
conception unconfin'd is winged to
reach the divine glory."

There Shall Be a True
Commonwealth(Cromwell comes in. He wears plain
civilian clothes.)

Cromwell: Well, mother dear.

Mrs. Cromwell: I'm glad you have
come, my son. Though you are very
busy, I'm sure.Cromwell: Is there anything I can
do?

Mrs. Cromwell: No, thank you.

What date is this?

Cromwell: The second of November.

Mrs. Cromwell: It's nearly a year
since they made you Protector, then.

Cromwell: Yes, I wonder.

Mrs. Cromwell: You need not, son.

You were right. There was none other.

And you were right not to take a
crown.Cromwell: The monarchy will re-
turn, I know that.Bridget: Why not always a com-
monwealth like this, father?Cromwell: Hereafter there shall be
a true commonwealth. We have done
that for England. But there must be
a king. There is no one to follow me.I am an interlude, as it were. But
henceforth kings will be for the de-
fence of this realm, not to use it. That
has been our work. It is so, mother?

Mrs. Cromwell: Truly, I think it.

It will be a freer land because you
have lived in it, my son. Our name
may be forgotten, but it does not mat-
ter. You serve faithfully. I am proud.Cromwell: You have been my
blessed friend.—"Oliver Cromwell," by
John Drinkwater.SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

The "Assassin" on Trial

THE sudden presentation of the French demands for an enormously increased tonnage of capital ships, a tonnage far out of the capacity of the country to build, and certainly entirely beyond its intention of building, and the equally sudden withdrawal of the demand, has been taken to mean that the French Government is going to posit a request for an increase of submarines on its readiness to forgo the capital ship tonnage it was seeking. This probably is the correct reading of the French tactics. There would be nothing peculiar in it. It is, indeed, what Japan has been doing throughout the Conference. But there is this unfortunate element in it, that the British delegates are known to be particularly intent on either the outlawing of the submarine altogether, or at least on a considerable reduction of the number which it will be possible for any of the parties to the new agreement to build. Thus the French Government once more brings itself into antagonism with the British Government on an important question of policy, on which the British Government is in turn known to be in disagreement with the Navy Department in Washington.

As a matter of fact, the weight of the whole Conference is on the side of the submarine. As far as can be learned, Great Britain stands almost alone for sending the pirate to execution dock. Yet outside government circles, in all countries, there is a strong feeling in favor of reducing armaments wherever possible, and more particularly of reducing them in the use of the submarine rather even than in the case of the capital ship. For the capital ship is a legitimate fighter which cannot be illegitimately used, whereas the submarine, though it may fight legitimately, is far more likely to be used illegitimately. It is, indeed, extremely difficult for a great many people to see why the capital ship has been picked out for destruction, except on the basis of cost. More than one of the delegates to the Conference has been perfectly frank in declaring that this is the sole reason, and that its efficiency as a fighting unit has nothing whatever to do with it. Indeed, if the building of smaller craft be not restricted, it is difficult to see why the race for armaments should not spring up round the smaller cruiser, which will in turn become the capital ship.

Long before the present Conference was thought of, a controversy had been raging in the English press as to the value of the capital ship as a fighting unit. The outcome of that controversy was to leave it at least doubtful whether the capital ship was of any particular value to the country which owned it. That it had effected certain definite services in the last war might be admitted, though it was strongly denied, without particularly affecting the question, and this for a very simple reason. During the last war the way out for the German ships from the Baltic harbors lay right across the waters held by the British fleet from their base at Scapa Flow. Thus, the capital ship became a very effective fighting unit, within a few hours' steam of its base. But suppose, instead of being at war with Germany, Great Britain had been at war with Italy or Japan. Then the capital ship would have had to find its fighting waters in the Mediterranean or the Pacific. This is obviously a very different matter from fighting in the North Sea. And it was contended, by the opponents of the capital ship, that it could never be used with efficacy so far from its base as the Eastern Mediterranean or the Pacific round Japan. For these reasons a very large part of the British Navy was for scrapping the present capital ship, in any case, as a white elephant. When, therefore, Mr. Hughes put forward his plea for the reduction of capital ships to a minimum, those who disputed the value of the capital ship as a fighting unit naturally insisted that the plan proposed was a plan rather for the saving of money than for the prevention of war.

What all this amounts to is that if the capital ship is limited, and the ratio of submarines actually increased, which is the present proposal, though a certain amount of money can be saved, nothing will have been done towards preventing the waging of war with all its worst abominations. This is what Senator Borah sees, and this, in a degree, is what is apparent to the very large body of public opinion which, for days past, has been finding expression in the columns of this paper. It is not one or two people with mere pacifist views who have been protesting, it is the spokesman of large bodies of people who represent an enormous mass of public opinion. These people, though extremely anxious to see the limiting of the capital ship, as everybody who is not a confirmed supporter of militarism must be, see that the worst phases of war will remain untouched by it. Consequently, after the manner of Mrs. Mary E. Dreier, the chairman of the limitation of armaments committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, they point out that the submarine must go too, if for no other reason than that it is an "assassin"; whilst Mrs. Catt insists that the whole trio, namely, the submarine, the bomb-dropping aeroplane, and poison gas, are all of one kind, namely "satanic, diabolic, and infernal." These, of course, are only two names taken in one way at hazard, but yet taken deliberately from that very large body, the women voters of the United States. It is only necessary to read the articles which have been printed to see that this feeling is not in the least confined to women. As, indeed, it is known to have its chief exponents in the British Admiralty, it will be seen that it is ridiculous to attribute the opposition either to feminine emotions or to egregious pacifism.

In the immediate future the whole question, it is understood, will be brought before a plenary session of the Conference. If it is, it is to be hoped that the occasion will rescue these plenary sessions from something of the unreality with which they are branded in the minds of many of those who have attended them. If Mr. Balfour or Lord Lee would bring the matter forward for an open debate, it would be seen quite clearly where the

nations stood on the subject, and then it would be possible for the citizens of those nations to decide exactly where to bring their arguments to bear in an effort to induce a limitation of armaments on a much wider and much more important basis than the mere limitation of capital ships.

Affairs in Portugal

ONE of the most remarkable facts which every month that passes forces more certainly on the attention of the world is the necessity for revising many long-accepted economic conclusions. By all the laws of political economy, several states in Europe ought to have collapsed economically long ago. Leaving out of account Russia, which is in a class by itself, Austria was declared, fully two years ago, by one of the world's great economists, to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Germany today, with an exchange reduced to a fortieth of its normal rate, is in much the same position, whilst Portugal has managed to maintain a condition of political and economic chaos for considerably over two years without anything very definite occurring.

Bad, however, as conditions undoubtedly are in Portugal, no one who has made any study of the actual situation in the country can fail to recognize how readily a better state of things might be brought about if a sincere and statesmanlike policy could be inaugurated and persisted in. It is true, as was pointed out by a recent writer in this paper, that existing conditions might appear even incredible to those not on the spot. Wages are, in some cases, ten and twelve times what they were before the war. Materials of various kinds cost, on an average, four times as much, whilst it is maintained that not a single public service in the country is paying its way. As to the exchange, the escudo is down to a tenth of its normal value, and the scarcity of food is serious.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the natural resources of the country and the working capacity of the people are untouched. Indeed, it is a fact at the present moment that the peasant class, which has always been the backbone of the country, is still industrious and in its way prosperous. What is needed above everything else is a government which would have the courage to make a practical beginning at reform in any direction. The direction would be of small importance compared with the desirability of making a beginning. Portugal, during the present year, has had no fewer than five different governments. Each one has started on its career with a grandiose program of reform, and each one in turn, after a few months of more or less tumultuous existence, has come to a violent end. The Portuguese people have lost all faith in their rulers. The promises of politicians are no longer taken seriously, and the reformer of the future, to be successful, must be a man of deeds and not words.

Serious as the situation is, the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is not desperate. The President of the Republic, Mr. Alameda, was perfectly justified in his recent insistence on this point. He was also right in maintaining that the great menace to the country lay, not in its present economic condition, but in national indiscipline, which, he very justly declared, threatened national disaster. The summing up of the situation is simply this: Portugal must stop looking for its salvation to such means as the payment of its share of the German indemnity, or the conclusion of elaborate foreign loans, or to any other adventitious system of financing. It must get to work.

A Plea for Industrial Peace

IN AN address delivered before the Milwaukee Association of Commerce recently, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Harding's Cabinet, strongly seconded the President's plea in behalf of the enforced arbitration or conciliation of all industrial disputes. Those who read what Mr. Harding had to say on the subject in his annual message to Congress may have accepted his views as those of a theorist, merely. No one, of course, would be inclined thus to regard the views of Mr. Davis. He unquestionably is able to take a distinctly practical view of the matter, and it is important to note the unanimity of thought and the similarity of conclusion reached by different routes, if it is to be admitted that the President's viewpoint was more theoretical than practical. To be sure, Mr. Davis did not, in so many words, endorse the President's proposal for the establishment of a system of industrial courts, vested with authority and jurisdiction over all essential employing industries. To have done so would have been to declare a division of sentiment in the ranks of Labor in the United States, if it is to be assumed, as it safely may be, that Mr. Davis is as much a representative of Labor as is Mr. Gompers. The latter, it will be recalled, was instant in his denunciation of the President's plan for enforced arbitration of differences between employers and employees. But the Secretary of Labor made it as clear as it could possibly have been made; that he regards both the strike and the lockout as obsolete weapons.

Mr. Davis, appealing for disarmament in industry, declared the time had come for peace. Nothing is to be gained by resorting to strikes and lockouts, he insisted. In place of these he advised a resort to conciliation, which he believed to be the greatest need in industry today. Those who profess to believe that Labor should be permitted to use the strike as a weapon of last resort, as well as those who would accord to Capital represented in essential employments the privilege of shutting down its plants and locking out its workers rather than submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, will get little comfort from the Secretary's words. To all persons who are able to view the matter without prejudice, it must appear that the course marked out by the President, and so circumstantially approved by the Secretary of Labor, is the only wise course. The need of conciliation is emphasized at the moment, but it is always a need.

It would be contrary to any known economic law to lay down, or to attempt to lay down, an irrevocable standard of wages. It would be as unjust to one side as to the other to provide, by law or otherwise, that a scale of wages agreed upon should not be revised or changed. It is the economic necessity of these changes that makes the establishment of some federal or state

arbitral tribunal an absolute necessity, if the industrial and economic equilibrium is to be maintained. And it must be maintained, as Mr. Davis points out, if the products of American mills and factories are to be put into the markets of the world. The workers of the world are not sleeping on their rights. Intensive industry is the watchword in the busy shops and factories across the seas. Cooperation and coordination are necessary if the wheels of industry and commerce are to be kept moving. Mr. Davis sees this. Mr. Harding has given abundant proof that he sees it also. Now the workers and their employers must see it with equal clearness of vision. The present is not the time for showing mistaken loyalty to a stubborn and reactionary leadership. The desire is not to force upon the workers in industry, or upon their employers, a distasteful or oppressive system of enforced and arbitrary submission to any court or any system of rules. The desire, rather, is to provide for both partners, and for the public as a whole, which also has an interest that must be reckoned with, a fair and impartial method by which all the rights of all concerned may be conserved.

Nicaragua States Her Case

TO WHAT extent the recent developments in Guatemala, and the enforced abdication by President Herrera of that country, served to inspire the declaration by the Conservative Party of Nicaragua cannot be stated with any degree of definiteness. But one need hardly read between the lines of that interesting proclamation, as it is called, or place an exaggerated interpretation upon the remarks of Mr. Tijerino, the Nicaraguan Consul-General in Washington, through whom it was given publicity in the United States, to discover what may amount to a definite repudiation of the program of the Unionist Party, now more than ever aggressively active in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. The Unionist leaders in Central America are opposed to the ratification, by the several governments concerned, of the Constitution of the new Central American Federation, and the recent opera bouffe revolution in Guatemala City was staged, evidently, for the purpose of showing what the Unionist leaders claim to be the opposition of the people of Guatemala to the federation plan. It is declared, however, that the great weight of public sentiment in Guatemala, as in other states embraced in the federation plan, is in favor of the ratification of the coalition constitution.

An argument used by those opposed to the federation has been that Nicaragua has declined to enter it. This argument has been employed to advantage by the anti-federation agitators, the office seekers, office holders, and camp followers. But now Nicaragua, using the Conservative Party as a mouthpiece, tells why she has not become a signatory to the new federation's constitution. She has not joined the federation, it is stated, because of the continued opposition, by several of the Central American republics, to the acceptance by Nicaragua, in the year 1916, of the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, which gives to the United States the right, within ninety-nine years, to construct a canal across Nicaraguan territory. The contention of the Conservative Party is that the validity and binding force of this treaty cannot be doubted, that it is a national asset because it constitutes a basis of security for the proposed new union, and that "it would be the only guarantee for the order and standard of the new political entity."

Nicaragua, then, has had no desire to enter the Central American Federation so long as it was insisted by any member thereof that the terms of the treaty should be avoided or repudiated. Mr. Tijerino believes that in El Salvador and Costa Rica, where this opposition to the Nicaraguan viewpoint has been most active, there is gradually being wrought an important change in sentiment. In his opinion it is only a matter of time when all the states embraced in the federation plan will recognize the value of the treaty as an asset to the proposed union. Then, he says, the dream of a Central American Federation will be realized. And that time must come, in the estimation of those who have viewed without bias or prejudice the consistent attitude of the government and the people of the United States toward the republics of South and Central America. An alliance such as that which Nicaragua boasts and defends is not a liability or a handicap in such an undertaking as that upon which she clearly desires to enter.

A Reviving Literary Reputation

IN ONE sense it may seem inexact to speak of Herman Melville's reputation as reviving now, for he never had a great reputation to revive; but such reputation as he had is now being reanimated by the enthusiastic and generous statements of journalists and other writers today, with the attendant encouragement of the publishers and booksellers who are learning to be more alert than ever in finding neglected writers and books profitable for present advertising. The destructive criticism of such writers as H. L. Mencken, directed against what have hitherto been supposed to be the main streams of American literature, has stimulated the search for writers and works, customarily looked upon as minor, offering possibilities for praise. Even the most iconoclastic critics must from time to time praise something. The current praises of Herman Melville, though some of them are extravagant and thoughtless, are on the whole justifiable because they are turning many readers anew to the delights of "Omoo," "Typee," "Moby-Dick," and "White-Jacket."

Now it is hardly to be expected that Herman Melville will ever supplant the more familiar American writers in the popular affections, for unless people can find for themselves the delight in his books, no amount of telling people that they ought to like them will accomplish much. Many people may find it difficult to read even "Moby-Dick" breathlessly at a sitting, or at two or three sittings; but many with some leisure should be able to enjoy it to the utmost a few chapters at a time. Though Professor Raymond M. Weaver, who has just written Melville's biography, finds the book mentioned important as an allegory, comparable to "Pilgrim's Progress," it is as a story of the sea that it will continue to be read, a story

of adventure without the complications that have been considered essential to plot. Just as the reader of today appreciates William Blake's poetry more for its lyrical quality than for the system of thought that it was intended to represent, so he can appreciate "Moby-Dick" more for its story and literary grace than for its desperate philosophy so genially set forth.

To Hawthorne, his neighbor, friend, and supposed encourager, Melville once wrote, in reply to a letter which is apparently not extant, "Appreciation! Recognition! Is love appreciated? Why, ever since Adam, who has got to the meaning of this great allegory—the world? Then we pygmies must be content to have our paper allegories but ill comprehended. I say your appreciation is my glorious gratuity. In my proud, humble way, a shepherd-king, I was lord of a little vale in the solitary Crimea; but you have now given me the crown of India. But on trying it on my head, I found it fell down on my ears, notwithstanding their asinine length—for it's only such ears that sustain such crowns." Max Beerbohm's letter, just published by Bohun Lynch, cleverly and sensibly protesting against overmuch praise, should be read by the eager college people and journalists who have been so gratified to rediscover Herman Melville, Margaret Fuller, and a few other neglected American writers. Melville's reputation deserves, indeed, to be revived, but it need not be unduly inflated.

Mr. Weaver's book, however, is, in the main, so genuinely appreciative, without excess, that one reading it wishes even Melville's "Mardi," "Redburn," and "Pierre" were more generally accessible. Doubtless the portions quoted and summarized in this biography are the most interesting parts of those forgotten stories; but anyone thoroughly interested in Melville would naturally desire to find each of these passages in its context. All of his books reveal a curiously individual experience for one who, because of his ancestry and training, might have been one of the 100-per-cent Americans of his time. This individual experience of his is the more widely interesting now, as much because of the excellent writing about the sea that is being done by William McFee, Joseph Conrad, and others, as because of what these men have so enthusiastically been saying about Melville.

Editorial Notes

SO GOVERNOR REILLY of Porto Rico is going back to the island, and with a sort of pat on the back from President Harding. Yet the little uproar that was caused by the Unionists of his dependency has not been altogether in vain, even though it appears to have failed of deposing the insular chief executive. It has aired conditions in the island, and demonstrated anew that gubernatorial firmness, even based upon authority, should be accompanied by gubernatorial discretion. That presidential pat on the back had in it somewhat of admonition as well as of approval.

WHILE France, through Mr. Briand at Washington, has declared the obligation of guaranteeing French safety against future German aggression, a reassuring element is seen in the new Polish-Tzechish accord. The signing of the agreement at Prague will tend toward insuring the peaceful existence of European national democracies on the basis of reciprocal rights and mutual understanding. But it creates also what may in time be known as "the nutcrackers of Central Europe," of which France holds the ends, and between the handles of which lie Hungary, Austria, and a part of Germany. Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia form the northern handle, and Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, with whom might cooperate Italy in case of need, the southern. A glance at the map of Central Europe today is a refreshing sight to the lover of peace and harmonious international workings in the former storm center. The tables have been turned with a vengeance since 1914, and the danger of the Balkanization of Central Europe seems to have passed away for good. France ought to take heart.

IF MR. HENRY FORD provides the promised machine that will enable all with a bank account to take to the air in reasonably-priced aeroplanes, what is to become of the roads? Will they be neglected, or merely become a speedway for those automobile enthusiasts who may desire to keep up an antiquated custom? Once freight-carrying is transferred to the elements above, the question of the upkeep, proper use, and maintenance of roads may become more than ever a factor for consideration by road boards, and urban corporations. In that case it is possible that some thoroughfares would be abandoned for traffic, and that the pedestrian, who has all but disappeared from American roads, would come into his own again. The country, too, with its sylvan and pastoral attractions, might possibly recover its charms for the poet and the nature-lover.

THE Authorized Version, read in and out of school, is a part of the duty of every Harrow boy. This is Harrow's great advantage over the secondary school in the estimation of a secondary school teacher brought up at Harrow. At the risk of uniting every sect in England he tells the readers of The Daily News of London he would urge with all his heart the teaching of the Bible in English state schools. Now that the classics are no longer in the school curriculum, for the inspiration of the scholar, should he not have the wisdom of the Hebrews to which to turn in the difficulties of life?

THE umpire of American big league baseball games always has his sword of Damocles, and, in recognition of this fact, "vigilance officers" are to be provided at future contests to lessen the number of pop bottles thrown at the referees. Also special exits, for umpires only, are to be built at the ball parks, so that necessary retreats may be effected with speed and composure. One may well hope that such measures will not long be necessary, and that those whose sporting enthusiasm takes the form of assault will be kept out of ball parks altogether.

WHAT the Irish will do with Ireland is the question raised by an advertisement now current in the United States. Well, for one thing, it is to be hoped, more of them will live in it: live and—incidentally—let live.